

## DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 170 100

RC 011 322

AUTHOR Bataille, Gretchen Mueller  
TITLE American Indian Literature. A Selected Bibliography for Iowa Schools.  
INSTITUTION Iowa State Dept. of Public Instruction, Des Moines.  
PUB DATE Aug 78  
NOTE 86p.  
EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.  
DESCRIPTORS \*Adolescent Literature; \*American Indians; \*Childrens Literature; Cross Cultural Studies; Cultural Awareness; Cultural Background; Cultural Pluralism; Elementary Education; Elementary Secondary Education; \*Information Sources; Instructional Materials; Language Arts; Racial Attitudes; Reading Materials; \*Resource Materials; Secondary Education; Social Studies  
IDENTIFIERS \*American Indian Education; \*American Indian Literature

## ABSTRACT

Avoidance of stereotypes and realistic portrayal of American Indian life are among the criteria used for the references included in this annotated bibliography. The volume is intended to assist Iowa teachers, particularly of language arts and social studies, in correcting misconceptions about American Indians by identifying materials and resources that can be used in the classroom. Published between 1931 and 1978, the materials are organized by grade level. The elementary section lists 210 books which emphasize similarities among all people, yet also demonstrate clear cultural differences that make American Indians a unique group in American society. The 170 titles in the junior high section provide romantic and adventure stories, as well as factual and historic information. In the high school section 135 books are listed; poetry, novels and biographies are included in the wide range of materials available for this age group. Two sections listing resources for teacher use include historical and contemporary references on Indian history and Indian-white relations and material on American Indian literature. Twenty-four references deal with stereotyping and misrepresentation and 43 works are cited as additional bibliographical references. A section on recommended films lists four annotated bibliographies of visual materials and 43 films most often used. The final section lists miscellaneous resources, including newspapers, curriculum materials, journals, and organizations. (DS)

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made \*  
\* from the original document. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS  
MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

*Iowa Dept. of  
Public Instruction*

THE U.S. NATIONAL REPRODUCING  
INFORMATION CENTER (NRIC) AND  
BUREAU OF THE CHILD

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,  
EDUCATION & WELFARE  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED  
EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE  
PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING  
IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS  
STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT  
OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

ED170100

RC 01 1322



AMERICAN INDIAN LITERATURE

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR IOWA SCHOOLS

By

Gretchen Mueller Bataille

for

Department of Public Instruction

State of Iowa

August, 1978

State of Iowa  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
Urban Education Section  
Grimes State Office Building  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Jolly Ann Davidson, President, Clarinda  
John E. van der Linden, Vice-President, Sibley  
Cornelius Bodine, Jr., Sioux City  
William N. Cropp, Des Moines  
Karen K. Goodenow, Wall Lake  
Virginia Harper, Fort Madison  
Robert G. Koons, Clinton  
Susan M. Wilson, Waterloo  
Vacant

ADMINISTRATION

Robert D. Benton, State Superintendent and Executive Officer  
of the State Board of Public Instruction  
D. H. Bechtel, Administrative Assistant  
James E. Mitchell, Deputy State Superintendent

Instructional and Professional Education Branch

Don Cox, Associate Superintendent

Urban Education Section

George F. Garcia, Chief  
William Bean, Indian Education Consultant

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|                                                         | Page  |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| INTRODUCTION                                            | 1-4   |
| RESOURCES FOR THE TEACHER: HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY  | 6-11  |
| ELEMENTARY BOOKS                                        | 12-31 |
| JUNIOR HIGH BOOKS                                       | 32-47 |
| SENIOR HIGH BOOKS                                       | 48-62 |
| RESOURCES FOR THE TEACHER ON AMERICAN INDIAN LITERATURE | 63-64 |
| ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES                   | 65-69 |
| STEREOTYPING AND MISREPRESENTATION                      | 70-72 |
| RECOMMENDED FILMS FOR THE CLASSROOM                     | 73-75 |
| MISCELLANEOUS RESOURCES                                 | 76-79 |

When Columbus touched the shores in America, he called the natives "Indians" because he thought he had landed in India. Misconceptions about the indigenous people of the Americas' have been with us ever since.

This annotated bibliography is intended to assist Iowa teachers, particularly in the language arts and social studies, in correcting the misconceptions about American Indians by identifying materials and resources that can be used in the classroom. The bibliography is organized by grade level and comprehensively includes Indian materials in the language arts. However, the material is intended to be flexible enough for use in other curriculum areas.

George F. Garcia, Chief, Urban Education Section  
William H. Bean, Indian Education Consultant

". . . that every school district implement at all grade levels (k-12), suitable curricular content dealing with the contributions and culture of minority groups. The goal of this curriculum should be to help students acquire a realistic basis for understanding the culture and life styles of people of different races, ethnic groups, and socio-economic status. . . ."

Policy Statement of the Iowa State  
Board of Public Instruction

## INTRODUCTION

Schools in Iowa have been issued a challenge through legislation and interpretation of that legislation which mandates that all education incorporate multi-cultural, non-sexist curricula. Specifically, the guidelines specify that "Language arts . . . curricula should include the works of minority groups, women, and ethnic groups. . . .presented in such a way as to foster intergroup appreciation and understanding." (4.5, Multi-cultural, Non-sexist Curriculum Guidelines for Iowa Schools)

There are some groups for which it is difficult to find available literature to use in the classroom. This has not been the case with the American Indian. However, much of the literature which is available and has been used in the past depicts the American Indian in inaccurate and stereotypical ways. Unlike other minorities, American Indians have appeared over and over in children's books, coloring books, educational films, and units at Thanksgiving. But children have routinely seen Indian men in feathers, with painted faces, attacking forts and settlers, and riding ponies. Seldom have students been exposed to contemporary Indian experiences or realistic interpretations of the past. Early visual misrepresentation has generally been supported in later education, particularly in history textbooks which introduce American history with a chapter about the "friendly natives," refer to the first Thanksgiving briefly, and then mention Indians only in terms of derision by using such terms as "savage" and "massacre." Thus, for this particular minority group, teachers must deal with the inaccurate information students already have in addition to presenting new reading materials to foster a more realistic understanding of American Indian culture.

Choosing appropriate literature is a difficult task because of the number of well-meaning authors who have nevertheless depicted the American Indian narrowly. If we choose a story which shows a resourceful and brave little boy, we are likely to encourage the stereotypes of the "noble savage;" if we choose a novel for high school readers which includes an Indian who drinks, we risk being accused of portraying the "drunken Indian." Knowing this, the teacher must constantly be aware of the need to provide a balanced portrayal of the group and to stress

the human qualities and individual traits of the characters portrayed in the literature.

Most students, in Iowa and elsewhere, perceive the American Indian in stereotypical ways. A U.S. Senate Report in 1969, Indian Education; A National Tragedy--A National Challenge reported on the perceptions held by non-Indians all over the country:

To thousands of Americans, the American Indian is, and always will be, dirty, lazy, and drunk. That's the way they picture him; that's the way they treat him.

. . . In every community visited by the subcommittee there was evidence among the white population of stereotypical opinions of Indians.

. . . The basis for these stereotypes goes back into history--a history created by the white man to justify his exploitation of the Indian, a history the Indian is continually reminded of at school, on television, in books and at the movies.

. . . The manner in which Indians are treated in textbooks--one of the most powerful means by which our society transmits ideas from generation to generation--typifies the misunderstanding the American public as a whole has regarding the Indian, and indicates how misconceptions can become a part of a person's mind set. . . .

Textbook studies by a number of States indicate that misconceptions, myths, inaccuracies and stereotypes about Indians are common to the curriculum of most schools.

. . . With attitudes toward Indians being shaped, often unconsciously, by educational materials filled with inaccurate stereotypes--as well as by teachers whose own education has contained those same stereotypes and historical misconceptions--it is easy to see how the "lazy, dirty, drunken" Indian becomes the symbol for all Indians. When the public looks at an Indian they cannot react rationally because they have never known the facts. They do not feel responsible for the "savages" have brought their conditions upon themselves. They truly believe the Indian is inferior to them.<sup>1</sup>

The story of mistaken and misleading identity is nowhere more problematic than it has been with the people misnamed "Indians" by Columbus when he landed in what he thought was a land of perfumes and exotic spices. Throughout history and still today the labeling exists. Called "Injuns" or "Redskins" in dime novels, "renegades" and "savages" in history books, the people who today prefer their

tribal identity first and American Indian or Native American second continue to fight a battle of identity and recognition. Many tribes have names for themselves which translated mean "The People." It is only those outside of tribal structures who have through the years failed to recognize their humanity.

Ideally such recognition and acknowledgement is accomplished between individuals on a personal level. Another way to "meet" is through literature. The primary focus of this bibliography is on the literature of and about the American Indian. The purpose of the bibliography is to aid teachers and librarians in selecting materials that realistically portray American Indian cultures. The references are limited mainly to the United States; however, a few Canadian books which are especially good have been included. The list is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather it suggests the most easily available and most often recommended books for use in the schools.

The bibliography is divided into several sections for easier reference. In taking into consideration the reading levels of their students, teachers may find it useful to look at more than one level. Some of the materials at the junior or senior high level could be used effectively by elementary teachers either as a resource or to read aloud to children. Some of the lower level books which are authentic stories or which have illustrations could be appreciated by senior high students interested in the oral tradition or art.

Books were selected with several criteria in mind:

1. Had the book been recommended by an American Indian organization or publication or had it been evaluated by American Indian people or teachers of American Indian literature? For this criteria I am grateful to the reviews and bibliographies which have appeared in Wassaja, The Indian Historian, The Weewish Tree, and Akwesasne Notes. Plot summaries and evaluations which appeared in several bibliographies were also useful. Teachers who wish a more thorough description of any of the books should refer to these sources.
2. Does the book avoid stereotypes and realistically portray elements of American Indian life? Teachers should keep in mind that not all recommended books will present all positive images. Human beings are not all perfect. However, care should be taken when only one or two books will be used or when students already have exhibited evidence of having certain negative stereotypes which could be reinforced by some books.
3. Is the book written by an American Indian or by someone sensitive to Indian culture? Because many students see Indian people only in historical terms, it is crucial that they be made aware that there are many fine contemporary Indian writers. If selection is limited, American Indian writers or authentic Indian materials should be used.

4. Do illustrations avoid the stereotypical pictures of American Indians? The visual image has a strong impact on children. If all Indian people they see are men carrying bows and arrows and living in tipis, they soon begin to find it difficult to visualize contemporary Indian men and women.

It is only recently that educators and sociologists have begun to reject the "melting pot" concept in favor of cultural pluralism. Ruth Roessel, in a publication from Navajo Community College, expresses the wishes of many Indian people:

Our nation must respect these desires and yearnings on the part of Indians and others, and it must readjust its thinking so that we Americans can respect differences and recognize that each culture makes an important contribution--adds a significant design to the overall fabric that makes up this great land. Today, as never before, schools are challenged into presenting the kinds of information and the kinds of materials which will support and reinforce the principles of cultural pluralism."<sup>2</sup>

In the conclusion of the 1969 report on Indian education, Ted Kennedy expressed a vision of America as "a nation of citizens determining their own destiny; of cultural difference flourishing in an atmosphere of mutual respect; of diverse people shaping their lives and the lives of their children."<sup>3</sup> If this is not the vision we perpetuate in the classroom, it is the vision which we should be seeking.

FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Report #501 of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U. S. Senate. Made by its Special Subcommittee on Indian Education. 91st Congress, 1st Session, pp. 22-24.

<sup>2</sup>The Role of Indian Studies in American Education. (Tsaile Lake, Chinle, Navajo Nation, Arizona Navajo Community College Press 1974). p. 4.

<sup>3</sup>U. S. Senate Report, p. ix.

"Being an indian is a heavy burden to the oshki anishinabe because white people know more about the indian they invented than anyone."

--Gerald Vizenor, Chippewa  
The Everlasting Sky: New Voices  
from the People Named the Chippewa

#### RESOURCES FOR THE TEACHER--INTRODUCTION

Most teachers, educated in school systems which are only now beginning to change curricula to reflect the pluralism of American society, have not been exposed to the literature and history of the American Indian. It is important that teachers appraise their own attitudes and increase their knowledge in the area of Indian studies prior to using Indian materials in the classroom.

The following list contains some of the best comprehensive sources of information on Indian history and Indian-white relations. By reading one or two general books, the teacher can become acquainted with the variety of tribes, the inaccuracies and omissions in most history books, and the reasons for contemporary attitudes of American Indian people. Included also are several books which focus specifically on the Indian population of Iowa. These books are particularly useful for teachers to gain an understanding of Iowa's past and present Indian citizens and to enable them to answer the inevitable student questions about Iowa's Indian history.

## RESOURCES FOR THE TEACHER

### HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY

Andrist, Ralph K. The Long Death: The Last Days of the Plains Indians. New York: Macmillan, 1964.

History of the conquering of the Plains, not romanticized or glorified as some tend to be.

Bataille, Gretchen M., Gradwohl, David M., and Silet, Charles L. P. (eds). The Worlds Between Two Rivers: Perspectives on American Indians in Iowa. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1978.

Collection of 13 essays on various aspects of the American Indian in Iowa--literature, history, politics, Indian views of Iowa history. Extensive bibliography.

Brandon, William (ed). The American Heritage Book of Indians. New York: Dell, 1961.

A good overview suitable as a reference or for high school level readers. Historical account from the first contact to the present which includes the United States as well as Aztec and Mayan cultures.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Last Americans: The Indian in American Culture. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974.

Revised version of above book; includes a selection of poetry and a bibliography.

Brophy, William. The Indian: America's Unfinished Business. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1966.

Reference book with statistical information on population, trust lands, death rates, etc.

Brown, Dee. Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee: An Indian History of the American West. New York: Bantam, 1971.

The story of the broken treaties and the attempted extermination of Indian people told by the people themselves. Suitable for high school reading as well as a reference.

Burnette, Robert, and Koster, John. The Road to Wounded Knee. New York: Bantam, 1974.

Describes the background of the Wounded Knee of 1890 with contemporary views of both the past and the present.

Cahn, Edgar S. (ed). Our Brother's Keeper: The Indian in White America. Washington, D. C.: New Community Press, 1969.

Report on contemporary Indian life with emphasis on education, health, and land.

Collier, John. Indians of the Americas: The Long Hope. New York: Norton, 1957.

Picture of exploration and colonization from an Indian point of view. Collier is a former U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Council on Interracial Books for Children. Chronicles of American Indian Protest. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett, 1971.

Historical sources which relate the treatment of American Indians from the 16th century to the present.

Costo, Rupert. Contributions and Achievements of the American Indian. San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1973.

Covers achievements of both North and South American Indians in art, religion, philosophy, medicine, agriculture, and the oral tradition. Includes maps, photographs and illustrations.

Curtis, Edward S. In a Sacred Manner We Live. Barre, Mass.: Barre, 1972.

Collection of photographs taken by Curtis during the early 1900s. Useful at all levels.

D'Amato, Janet, and D'Amato, Alex. Indian Crafts. New York: Sayre, 1968.

Illustrated instructions for making a variety of items which might be used at the elementary or junior high level.

David, Jay (ed). The American Indian: The First Victim. New York: Morrow, 1972.

Focus on the causes of Indian-white conflict. Positive aspects of Indian culture are pointed out.

Deloria, Vine, Jr. (ed). Of Utmost Good Faith: The Case of the American Indian Against the Federal Government of the United States. New York: Bantam, 1971.

A source book and collection of documents which chronicle the relationship between the government and various tribes.

Dennis, Henry C. (ed). The American Indian 1492-1970: A Chronology and Fact Book. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana, 1971.

Chronology of important events in American Indian history. Good reference for data such as population, wars, etc.

Driver, Harold E. (ed). The Americas on the Eve of Discovery. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1964.

Study of various cultures from the Arctic to Panama based on records from the 16th to the 19th centuries.

\_\_\_\_\_. Indians of North America. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1969.

Description of different cultural patterns from the Arctic to Panama based on records of missionaries, traders and military officers between the 16th and 19th centuries.

Fey, Harold E. and McNickle, D'Arcy. Indians and Other Americans: Two Ways of Life Meet. New York: Harper and Row, 1970.

The history of Indian and white societies including wars, treaties, education, urbanization, and industrialization and their effects on Indian lives. Provides good background for contemporary events.

Forbes, Jack C. The Indian in America's Past. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1964.

Presents 200 selections which document Indian-white relations in a chronological format. Emphasis is on the 19th century and the Far West.

Gearing, Frederick O. The Face of the Fox. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1970.

Discussion of Gearing's experiences with the Mesquakie during the time he spent as an anthropologist at the Mesquakie Settlement. Wassaja is critical of Gearing's "outside" look at the people.

Hagan, William T. American Indians. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1961.

History of Indian-white relations from the colonial period through the 1850s. This is a general book and the Indian Historical Society has pointed out that there is a great deal of generalization of tribal characteristics.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Sac and Fox Indians. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1958.

Historical and political study of the Sac and Fox (Mesquakie) Indians from 1804 to the 1950s.

Henry, Jeannette (ed). The American Indian Reader (5 volumes). San Francisco: Indian Historical Press, 1971--.

Volumes include: Anthropology; Education; Literature; Poets, Storytellers, and History; and Current Affairs.

Hofmann, Charles. American Indians Sing. New York: Day, 1967.

Reference book on Native American music and poetry. Information on instruments and dance steps is also included.

Josephy, Alvin M., Jr. The Indian Heritage of America. New York: Knopf, 1968.

Good general account of Indian history from the Arctic to South America. Bibliography included.

\_\_\_\_\_. Red Power: The American Indians' Fight for Freedom. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1970.

Introduction and 24 selections which give the history of the Red Power movement from 1911 to 1970.

Lavine, Sigmund A. The Games the Indians Played. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1974.

A good resource for elementary grades. Recommended by Weewish Tree as an introduction to Indian games of chance and dexterity as well as Indian sports.

Levine, Stuart, and Lurie, Nancy Oestreich (eds). The American Indian Today. Baltimore, Md.: Penguin, 1968.

Collection of essays on the contemporary Indian situation; gives background to some of the current problems.

McNickle, D'Arcy. Native American Tribalism. New York: Oxford University Press, 1973.

McNickle, a Native American, discusses his approach to Indian history. Maps included.

National Geographic Society. Indians of the Americas. New York: The Society, 1966.

Articles from prehistory to the present on North, Central and South American Indians. Illustrated with photographs and reproductions of Indian paintings.

Oswalt, Wendell H. This Land Was Theirs: A Study of the North American Indian. 3rd ed. New York: Wiley, 1978.

Includes general information as well as several chapters dealing with specific tribes. One chapter is on the Fox (Mesquakie).

Schusky, Ernest. The Right to Be Indian. San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1970.

Brief monograph discussing civil rights as they apply to American Indian people.

Slotkin, Richard. Regeneration Through Violence: The Mythology of the American Frontier 1600-1860. Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan University Press, 1973.

Discussion of the struggle of the white man to claim the land and displace the Indian.

Spicer, Edward H. A Short History of the Indians of the United States. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1960.

Brief history of tribes up to 1960s. Includes documents on Indian history and white policy and viewpoints. Indian Historical Society describes the book as presenting a "valuable objective treatment."

Steiner, Stan. The New Indians. New York: Harper and Row, 1968.

Documents experiences of modern Indians from several philosophical perspectives. Indian Historian recommends the book despite their comment that it "suffers from sensationalism."

Stoutenburgh, John L., Jr. Dictionary of the American Indian. New York: Philosophical Society, 1960.

Simple basic definitions of American Indian terms. An easy reference but not a scholarly or in-depth dictionary.

Terrell, John Upton, and Terrell, Donna M. Indian Women of the Western Morning. New York: Dial Press, 1974.

General reference on lives of early Native American women. Dispels many myths about Indian women.

Terrell, John Upton. American Indian Almanac. New York: World Pub., 1971.

Readable book on the tribes before the arrival of Europeans. Discussion focuses on earliest people and what is known of life, rituals, arts, and political systems.

Vogel, Virgil J. (ed). This Country Was Ours: A Documentary History of the American Indian. New York: Harper and Row, 1972.

Historical documents and an extensive bibliography. Criticized by Wassaja as "fragmentary" and lacking in Indian perspectives.

Washburn, Wilcomb E. The Indian and the White Man. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor Books, 1964.

Collection of "documents" from first contact to contemporary literature with Indian subject matter. There is variety in tone, but overall Washburn's choices represent a sympathetic view.

Wissler, Clark. Indians of the United States: Four Centuries of Their History and Culture. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1966.

Originally published in 1940, this book gives an introduction to Indian life and culture of the United States.

"Come, come,  
Let us tell the old stories  
Let us sing the sacred songs."

--N. Scott Momaday, Kiowa  
"Carriers of the Dream Wheel"

#### ELEMENTARY LEVEL--INTRODUCTION

Elementary school children do not come to school with a clean slate ready to be filled with pertinent and accurate information about American Indians. Rather they arrive already having been exposed to pictures, books, movies, and an inordinate number of hours of television. Add to this offhand remarks by adults--"You're an Indian giver;" "Give it back to the Indians;" "You're a bunch of wild Indians"--and one quickly realizes that children may already "know" about Indian Americans. It is crucial then that materials at the elementary level not perpetuate the misinformation which children already have.

Elementary age children are interested in learning about the contributions of American Indian people to the American culture. Almost every teaching unit can include some reference to Indian input--foods (corn, wild rice, maple sugar), clothing (moccasins, mukluks, snow shoes), medicines (quinine, cocaine), transportation (canoe, kayak), and games (lacrosse). Any geography unit can point out numerous Indian names of states, cities, rivers, and landmarks. Art units can incorporate American Indian crafts and designs and music units can include flutes and drums as well as Indian dance patterns. Incorporating American Indian elements throughout the elementary program is far better than the "Thanksgiving unit" approach which relegates Indian people to a fixed time in history rather than acknowledging their on-going participation in American society.

The books in the list which follows provide a variety of reading experiences at the elementary level. Some books are bilingual and introduce children to the concept of dual-language speakers. Several books deal with contemporary Indian children, stressing common childhood fears and anxieties as well as moments of fun and laughter. The teacher using these books will find that they provide material which emphasizes similarities among all people, but which also demonstrates clear cultural differences that make American Indians a unique group in American society.

ELEMENTARY BOOKS

Aiello, Constantine (ed). Oo-Oo-Nah Art: Taos Indian for Child.

Taos, N. M.: Taos Pueblo Governor's Office, 1970.

Written and illustrated by 7th and 8th grade Indian students.  
(K and up)

Amiotte, Arthur and Runnels, Vic. An Introduction to Art: Art and Indian Children of the Dakotas. Manderson, S.D.: Cultural Arts Curriculum Development Center, 1976.

Produced for bicultural education in Aberdeen area schools.  
Introduction to art for elementary-age students.

Amon, Aline. Talking Hands: How to Use Indian Sign Language. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1968.

Basic introduction to sign language with easy-to-follow instructions. (3-6)

Antell, Will. William Warren: The Study of an American Indian. Minneapolis, MN: Dillon Press, 1973.

The story of the son of a fur trader and Ojibwa mother who was elected to the Minnesota Territorial Legislature and wrote a History of the Ojibways. (4-6)

Armer, Laura Adams. In Navajo Land. New York: Mckay, 1962.

Diary of Armer's journies among the Navajo. Discusses ceremonies, sand paintings, and dances. (4 and up)

Baker, Betty. At the Center of the World. New York: MacMillan, 1973.  
Stories from Pima-Papago cosmology. (4-6)

\_\_\_\_\_. Killer-of-Death. New York: Harper and Row, 1963.

Story of the feud and eventual friendship of two Apache boys living at the time when whites were moving into their territory. (5-7)

\_\_\_\_\_. Little Runner of the Longhouse. New York: Harper and Row, 1962.

Simple story of an Iroquois boy who tries to persuade his mother to let him participate in the New Year ceremony. (1-2)

\_\_\_\_\_. The Shaman's Last Raid. New York: Harper and Row, 1963.

A modern Apache family in Arizona learn more of their culture when their great-grandfather comes to visit. (3-7)

\_\_\_\_\_. Three Fools and A Horse. New York: MacMillan, 1975.

Apache tall tales which provide a means of understanding American Indian humor. (1-2)

Bales, Carol Ann. Kevin Cloud: Chippewa Boy in the City. Chicago: Reilly and Lee, 1972.

Story of a 10-year old Chippewa in Chicago who returns to the reservation to gather rice and attend pow wows. (K-3)

- Bannon, Laura. When the Moon is New. Chicago: Whitman, 1953.  
 Story of a 7-year old Seminole girl of today and how she and her family live in the Florida Everglades. (3-5)
- Barnouw, Victor. Dream of the Blue Heron. New York: Delacorte Press, 1966.  
 Story of Ojibwa boy in 1905 who is caught between his traditional grandparents and more modern father. Characters are realistically complex. (2-6)
- Baylor, Byrd. Before You Came This Way. New York: Dutton, 1969.  
 Tells the story of pictographs and petroglyphs. Illustrated. (1-5)
- \_\_\_\_\_. The Desert is Theirs. New York: Scribner, 1975.  
 Relationship between Papago Indians and animals and how both relate to the land. (2-4)
- \_\_\_\_\_. They Put on Masks. New York: Scribner, 1974.  
 Tells uses of masks for dances, ceremonies, and celebrations. (1-4)
- \_\_\_\_\_. When Clay Sings. New York: Scribner, 1972.  
 Shows interrelationship between people and their creations. Illustrated with pictures and southwest pottery designs. (2-6)
- Bealer, Alex W. Only the Names Remain: The Cherokees and the Trail of Tears. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1972.  
 Story of Cherokee from origins to present. Includes history as well as legends. Although recommended by some sources, Wassaja doesn't recommend it. (4-6)
- Behn, Harry. The Painted Cave. New York: Harcourt, 1957.  
 Story is told as an Indian legend of a young boy who was sent by Earth Mother to help the people. (4-6)
- Bell, Corvdon. John Rattling-Gourd of Big Cove. New York: MacMillan, 1955.  
 Collection of Cherokee legends and myths which also includes information on Cherokee history and customs. (4-5)
- Bell, Margaret E. Daughter of Wolf House. New York: William Morrow, 1957.  
 Alaskan Indian girl is caught between two clans of the Haida tribe, one of which wants to adapt to white ways and the other which refuses. (5-7)
- Belting, Natalia. Our Fathers Had Powerful Songs. New York: Dutton, 1974.  
 Poems and chants from several tribes. Well illustrated. (2-5)

- Banai, Edward Benton. The Ojibway Creation Story. St. Paul: Red School House Graphics, 1975.  
Story telling book and coloring book. Includes Ojibway history, culture, and religion from the teachings of the elders. (2-5)
- Beyer, Ernestine C. Story of Little-Big. Chicago: Reilly and Lee, 1962.  
Story of a little Indian boy seeking a playmate. Easy reading for lower grades. (K-3)
- Bernstein, Margery, and Kobrin, Janet. Coyote Goes Hunting for Fire: A California Indian Myth. New York: Scribner, 1974.  
Yana Indian stories of Coyote are retold by authors. (2-3)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Earth Namer. New York: Scribner, 1974.  
Creation tales retold for children. (1-3)
- Bierhorst, John. The Ring in the Prairie: A Shawnee Legend. New York: Dial Press, 1970.  
Legend of a man who loved a woman from the sky adapted from one noted by Henry Roew Schoolcraft early in the 1800s. (1-4)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Songs of the Chippewa. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 1974.  
Chippewa songs including musical notations and fine illustrations. (4-6)
- \_\_\_\_\_. (ed). The Fire Plume: Legends of the American Indians. New York: Dial Press, 1969.  
Collection of legends and myths adapted from those collected by Henry Roew Schoolcraft. Simply written with a list of Indian terms defined for children. (2-6)
- Bird, Traveller. The Path to Snowbird Mountain. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 1972.  
Collection of 16 Cherokee legends. (3-6)
- Blassingame, Wyatt. Sacajawea: Indian Guide. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1965.  
Story of Sacajawea begins with her capture and tells of her expedition with Lewis and Clark. (2-5)
- Bleeker, Sonia. The Cherokee: Indians of the Mountains. New York: William Morrow, 1952.  
Legend, history, and daily life of the Cherokee are woven into the story of a runner going to challenge a chief of another village to a ball game. (4-6)
- \_\_\_\_\_. The Chippewa Indians: Rice Gatherers of the Great Lakes. New York: William Morrow 1955.  
Customs, practices and legends of Chippewa family. Emphasis is placed on the use of natural resources. (4-6)

- \_\_\_\_\_. The Crow Indians: Hunters of the Northern Plains. New York: William Morrow, 1953.  
Story of Crow life through the eyes of Crow children who tell how they learn what is needed in the culture. (4-6)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Indians of the Long House. New York: William Morrow, 1950.  
Iroquois Indians are discussed; historical as well as contemporary. (4-6)
- \_\_\_\_\_. The Pueblo Indians: Farmers of the Rio Grande. New York: William Morrow, 1955.  
Pueblo family is used as a vehicle to describe the practices and customs of the past. Also includes 20th century information on the Pueblos. (4-6)
- \_\_\_\_\_. The Sea Hunters: Indians of the Northwest Coast. New York: William Morrow, 1951.  
Book tells customs, ceremonies, and lifeways of the Pacific Coast Indians. (4-6)
- Brindze, Ruth. The Story of the Totem Pole. New York: Vanguard, 1951.  
History, legends, and facts about totem poles. (4-6)
- Brown, Dee. Wounded Knee. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1974.  
Adapted from Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee. Gives history of Indian-white conflicts from the Indian point of view. (5-7)
- Budd, Lillian. Full Moons: Indian Legends of the Seasons. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1971.  
Book includes 13 legends about the seasons--thirteen "moons."  
(4-6)
- Buff, Mary, and Buff, Conrad. Hah-Nee of the Cliff Dwellers. Boston: Houghton Mifflin 1956.  
Story of a Ute raised by Cliff Dwellers: based on what is known about that culture of long ago. (3-5)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Kemi: An Indian Boy Before the White Man Came. Pasadena, Ca: Ritchie, 1966.  
Southern California Indians before Europeans came. Story of travels and trading. (4-6)
- Bulla, Clyde R. Indian Hill. New York: Crowell, 1963.  
Story of an 11-year old Navajo boy and his difficulties in the city. (2-4)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Pocahontas and the Strangers. New York: Crowell,  
Story of Pocahontas and the English settlers. (5-7)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Squanto: Friend of the White Man. New York: Crowell, 1954.  
Squanto's adventures with explorers and the Pilgrims as well as his later trips to Europe. (3-6)

- Calloway, Sydney M. Grandfather Stories of the Navahos. Chinle, AZ: Navajo Curriculum Center, Rough Rock Demonstration School, 1968.  
Materials prepared by Navajo for use in Navajo classrooms, but can also be used with non-Indians. (3-6)
- Carlson, Natalie S. The Tomahawk Family. New York: Harper and Row, 1960.  
Story points out contrasts between old Indian traditions and a more modern way of life. (2-6)
- Carlson, Vada, and Witherspoon, Gary. Black Mountain Boy. Rough Rock, AZ: D.I.N.E., 1970.  
Written by Navajo children; description of family life and customs. (2-4)
- Carperter, Edmund (ed). The Story of Comock the Eskimo. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1968.  
Tells of the survival of a family on an isolated Arctic island for ten years. (5 and up)
- Clark, Ann Nolan. Along Sandy Trails. New York: Viking, 1969.  
Papago girl and her grandmother explore the Arizona deserts. (K-5)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Blue Canyon Horse. New York: Viking, 1954.  
Navajo Indian boy runs away and later returns to his family; written poetically. (1-4)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Circle of Seasons. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 1970.  
Pueblo past and present--ceremonies, daily life, and values. (3-6)
- \_\_\_\_\_. The Desert People. New York: Viking, 1962.  
Papago culture traced through the year; authentic picture of the old ways. (1-3)
- \_\_\_\_\_. In My Mother's House. New York: Viking, 1969.  
Tewa Indian children provided the author with material for this book; deals with what the children consider to be important. (3-5)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Little Herder in Autumn; Little Herder in Spring; Little Herder in Summer; Little Herder in Winter. Lawrence, KS: Haskell Press for U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, n.d.  
Series which tells the story of a young Navajo girl's life during a year; books were originally written for Indian children. (4-7)
- \_\_\_\_\_. The Little Indian Pottery Maker. Los Angeles: Melmont, 1955.  
Pueblo girl learns to make pottery from her mother and other women in the village. (2-3)

- \_\_\_\_\_. Little Navajo Bluebird. New York: Viking, 1943.  
Doll, a Navajo girl, must decide whether she wants to go to school or stay home. (2-5)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Sun Journey. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1945.  
Written originally for Indian children; Zuni boy and his conflict between white and Zuni learning. (3-6)
- \_\_\_\_\_. This for That. San Carlos, CA: Golden Gate Junior Books, 1965.  
Papago boy is a mixture of good and bad; he can't remember where he puts things. (K-3)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Who Wants to be a Prairie Dog? Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1940 (1-3)
- Clutesi, George. Son of Raven, Son of Deer. Sidney, B.C., Canada: Gray's Publishing, 1967.  
Stories of the TSE-shat people of Canada; recommended by Indian reviewers as "accurate, authentic, and fascinating." (4 and up)
- Clymer, Eleanor. The Spider, the Cave, and the Pottery Bowl. New York: Atheneum, 1971.  
A Hopi girl returns to the reservation and finds her grandmother ill; a realistic look at the reactions of a young girl to illness, death, and tradition. (4-7)
- Clymer, Theodore. Four Corners of the Sky: Poems, Chants, and Oratory. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1975.  
Poems, chants, and speeches from a variety of tribes.  
(K and up)
- \_\_\_\_\_. The Travels of Atunga. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1973.  
Eskimo legends describing ways to please Sedna, woman of the sea, and Tungarsug, the deity of the land animals. (1-3)
- Coatsworth, Elizabeth J. The Cave. New York: Viking Press, 1958.  
A young Navajo boy is hired to tend sheep during the summer; he is successful in taking care of the sheep and in winning the friendship of Fernando, the old sheep herder. (4-6)
- Compton, Margaret. American Indian Fairy Tales. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1971.  
Collection of 17 legends of giants, ghosts, and magic. (3-7)
- Conklin, Paul. Choctaw Boy. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1975.  
Contemporary account of a Choctaw in Mississippi. (4 and up)
- Cowell, Vi. Normie's Moose Hunt. Eau Claire, WI: E.M. Hale, 1968.  
Cree boy of northern Canada in contemporary times goes with his family to hunt moose. (K-3)

- Crowder, Jack L. Stephannie and the Coyote. Bernalillo, NM: Jack L. Crowder, 1969.  
Written in Navajo and English; a story about a 7-year old girl tending a flock of sheep. (1-3)
- Crowell, Ann. Shadow on the Pueblo. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1972.  
Yaqui legend of a young boy who kills a man-eating bird who is then transformed into many birds and animals. (3-6)
- Dagliesh, Alice. The Courage of Sarah Noble. New York: Scribner, 1954.  
The story of a pioneer family and their relationship with the Indians; common values rather than differences are stressed. (4-6)
- Damjan, Misha. Atuk. New York: Pantheon, 1964.  
Story of an Eskimo boy who becomes a feared hunter. (2-3)
- Denzel, Justin. Black Kettle, King of the Wild Horses. Champaign, IL: Garrard, n.d.  
Story of a young Indian and black stallion.
- Deur, Lynne. Indian Chiefs. Minneapolis: Lerner, 1972.  
Collection of 14 biographies of chiefs from the war years emphasizing their attempts to reconcile differences with the whites. (3-5)
- Dines, Glen. Indian Pony. New York: Macmillan, 1965.  
Study of the impact of horses on Indian life; includes factual information about the use of horses on the Plains and in the Pueblos. (2-5)
- Dodge, Nanabah Chee. Morning Arrow. New York: Lothrop, 1973.  
Navajo boy lives with his grandmother; realistic view of the culture. (3 and up)
- Dolch, Edward W., and Dolch, Marguerite P. Navaho Stories in Basic Vocabulary. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1957.  
Collection of Navajo myths and legends written at the elementary level. (2-5)
- Elting, Mary. The Hopi Way. New York: M. Evans, 1969.  
Hopi boy in New York city travels west during the summer and learns about the ways of his people. (4-6)
- Falk, Elsa. The Borrowed Canoe. Los Angeles: Ritchie, 1969.  
Hupa boy in California tells values and ways of Hupa life before the whites came. (3 and up)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Fog Island. New York: Wilcox and Follett, 1953.  
Chumash culture is incorporated into the story of a fatherless teen-age boy who must grow up and learn to accept responsibility (4 and up)

Famous Indians: A Collection of Short Biographies. Washington D.C.:  
U.S. Government Printing Office. n.d.

Includes illustrations and reading list on famous Indian people. (K and up)

Felton, Harold W. Nancy Ward, Cherokee. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1975.

Cherokee heroine during the American Revolution; includes courtship and marriage customs. (4-6)

Field, Edward. Eskimo Songs and Stories. Cambridge, MS: Delacorte Press/Seymour Lawrence, 1975.

Poems based on songs and stories collected by Knud Rasmussen. Illustrated by Eskimo artists. (2 and up)

Fisher, Anne B. Stories California Indians Told. Sacramento, California State Department of Education, 1957.

Includes 12 tales of Shasta, Pomo, Maidu, Miwok, Yokuts, Chumash, Gabrielino, Yurok, Karok, Hupa, Yuma, Mojave, Diegueno, Cahuilla, and other California tribes. (3-7)

Fisher, Clay. Valley of the Bear: A Novel of the North Plains Sioux. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1964.

Suspenseful story of Indian grandmother and grandson banished from the tribe who can only return by destroying the evil spirit, a large grizzly bear. (4-6)

Fletcher, Sydney E. American Indians. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1950.

Brief accounts of history and customs of several Indian tribes from prehistoric to present; includes short biographies of famous Indians. (3-6)

Gillham, Charles E. Beyond the Clapping Mountains: Eskimo Stories from Alaska. New York: Macmillan, 1964.

Series of Eskimo animal tales explaining how they got certain features. (3-6)

\_\_\_\_\_. Medicine Men of Hooper Bay: More Tales from the Clapping Mountains of Alaska. New York: Macmillan, 1955.

Stories of the importance of medicine men to the Eskimos of Hooper Bay; also includes explanatory tales for place names. (4-7)

Ginsburg, Mirra. The Proud Maiden, Tungak, and the Sun. New York: Macmillan, 1974.

Book of Eskimo legends which explain natural phenomena. (K-2)

Glass, Paul. Songs and Stories of the North American Indians. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1968.

Collection representing five tribes--Yuma, Mandan, Teton Sioux, Pawnee, and Papago. Information on Indian music is included as well as instructions for drum accompaniment. (2-5)

Goble, Paul, and Goble, Dorothy. Lone Bull's Horse Raid. New York: Bradbury Press, 1973.

Oglala Sioux boy is successful in a raid on a Crow village and becomes a warrior. (4-6)

Graham, Shirley. The Story of Pocahontas. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1953.

Story of Pocahontas and John Smith as well as her trip to England. (4-6)

Grant, Matthew G. Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce. Chicago: Children's Press, 1974.

Highlights of the life of Chief Joseph and his leadership of his tribe. (2-4)

Gridley, Marion E. Indian Nations: The Story of the Iroquois. New York: Putnam, 1969.

Authentic account of the Iroquois League; history and life ways. (3-5)

Griese, Arnold A. At the Mouth of the Luckiest River. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell 1973.

Lame Athabaskan boy of 100 years ago and his conflict with the medicine man. (4-6)

\_\_\_\_\_. The Way of Our People. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1975.

Fictional experiences of a young Indian boy Kano in Alaska (3-6)

Haig-Brown, Roderick. The Whale People. New York: William Morrow, 1963.

Teenage Nootka boy wants to be a "whale chief." Map provided for reference to places. (5-7)

Hall, Geroldine. Kee's Home: A Beginning Navajo/English Reader. Flagstaff, AZ: Northland Press, 1971.

English/Navajo text that can be used by non-Navajos to understand bilingual reading. (K-2)

Harris, Christie. Mouse Woman and the Vanished Princesses. New York: Atheneum, 1976.

Retelling of myths about Mouse Woman of the Northwest Coast Indians. (4-6)

\_\_\_\_\_. Once Upon a Totem. New York: Antheneum. 1963.

Collection of five stories from the Pacific Coast. (4 and up)

Hays, William D. Indian Tales of the Desert People. New York: McKay, 1957.

Legends of the Pima and Papago. (4-7)

- Heady, Eleanor. Sage Smoke: Tales of the Shoshone-Bannock Indians.  
Chicago: Follett, 1973.  
Includes 20 legends from Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Montana,  
and Wyoming. (2-5)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Tales of the Minipoo: From the Land of the Nez Perce Indians.  
Cleveland: World, 1970.  
Legends of the Nez Perce dealing with the animal world which  
existed before humans. (4-6)
- Henderson, Nancy Wallace, and Dewey, Jane. Circle of Life: The Miccosukee  
Indian Way. New York: Messner, 1974.  
Old and new Miccosukee life styles and the integration of  
the two. (3-5)
- Hill, Kay. More Glooscap Stories. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1970.  
Collection of 18 tales of Watanaki Indians about Chief Glooscap.  
(4 and up)
- Hillaire, Gary. War Between the Animals of the Air and the Land.  
Portland, OR: Northwest Educational Lab., n.d.  
Takes place a long time ago when land animals and birds were  
fighting and finally had to stop and plan how to get along.
- Hillerman, Tony. The Boy Who Made Dragonfly: A Zuni Myth. New York:  
Harper and Row, 1972.  
Myth of Zuni Indians: good example of a traditional story.  
The dragonfly helps the people overcome the drought.
- Hillyer, William Hurd. The Box of Daylight. New York: Knopf, n.d.  
Legends and myths from Pacific Northwest Coast tribes. (4-6)
- Hodges, Margaret. The Fire Bringer: A Paiute Indian Legend. Boston:  
Little, Brown, and Co., 1972.  
Paiute boy is helped by Coyote to bring fire to the tribe.  
(2 and up)
- Hoffine, Lyla. The Eagle Feather Prize. New York: McKay, 1962.  
Set in North Dakota; Billy Youngbear's grandmother teaches  
him to understand and appreciate his heritage. (4-6)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Running Elk. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1956.  
Running Elk, Arikara Indian boy, learns the traits he must  
have to become a medicine man. (3-5)
- Hofsinde, Robert (Grey Wolf). The Indian and his Horse. New York:  
William Morrow, 1950.  
Account of the influence of horses on the Indian way of life  
from 1519 on. (4-6)

- \_\_\_\_\_. Indian Costumes. New York: William Morrow, 1968.  
Detail of Indian dress from Apache, Blackfoot, Crow, Iroquois, Navajo, Northwest Coast, Ojibwa, Pueblo, Seminole, and Sioux tribes. (4-6)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Indian Games and Crafts. New York: William Morrow, 1957.  
Games and crafts of about 10 tribes with detailed instructions. (3 and up)
- \_\_\_\_\_. The Indian Medicine Man. New York: William Morrow, 1966.  
Describes Indian healers, past and present, from many tribes. (3-6)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Indian Music Makers. New York: William Morrow, 1967.  
Focus is mainly on Ojibwa customs, but also refers to other tribal traditions of songs and instruments. (3-6)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Indians at Home. New York: William Morrow, 1964.  
Detailed look at variety of Indian dwellings. (4-6)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Indians on the Move. New York: William Morrow, 1970.  
Description of Indian migrations starting with the migration across the Bering Strait. (4 and up)
- \_\_\_\_\_. The Indians' Secret World. New York: William Morrow, 1955.  
Description of Indian customs and ceremonies and an explanation of the legends which accompany them. (3 and up)
- Holden, Glenn. Talking Totem Poles. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1973.  
Illustrated book which gives a great deal of information about totem poles. (3 and up)
- Hood, Flora. Pink Puppy. New York: Putnam, 1966.  
Cindy Standingdeer, Cherokee, is sent to boarding school and her friend is an imaginary toy dog. (3-5)
- Hooker, Forrestine D. Star: The Story of an Indian Pony. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1964.  
Romantic and fantasized view of Cynthia Ann and Quanah Parker from the viewpoint of one of their horses. (4-7)
- Hopkins, Marjorie. The Three Visitors. New York: Parent's Magazine Press, 1967.  
Eskimo girl helps three visitors (a pelican, a seal and a baby bear) and is rewarded for her kindness. (1-3)
- Houston, James. Ghost Paddle. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1972.  
Hooits of the Raven clan is the main character during a time when his father is trying to make peace with the island people. (4-6)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Songs of the Dream People. New York: Atheneum, 1972.  
Tribal songs and speeches are presented/ organized geographically. (4 and up)

- \_\_\_\_\_. Tikta' Liklak: An Eskimo Legend. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1965.  
Values of Eskimos are stressed in this book; Tikta' Liklak must use intelligence and skill to overcome his problems. (2-4)
- Jagendorf, Moritz A. Kwi-Na the Eagle, and other Indian Tales. Morristown, NJ: Silver Burdett, 1967.  
Collection of 17 tales from various tribes. (4-6)
- James, Harry C. The First Americans. Los Angeles: Elk Grove Press, 1971.  
Introduction to prehistoric groups in America. (2-4)
- Johnson, Broderick H. (ed). Grandfather Stories of the Navahos. Rough Rock, AZ: Navajo Curriculum Center, 1958.  
Collection of 11 traditional stories of the Navajo culture, history, and mythology. (3-6)
- Johnson, Dorothy M. Warrior for a Lost Nation: A Biography of Sitting Bull. Philadelphia: Westminster, 1969.  
Story of Sitting Bull illustrated by his own pictographs; includes reference to many Sioux customs. (5-8)
- Johnston, Johanna. The Indians and the Strangers. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1972.  
About Indian leaders such as Powhatan, Massasoit, Philip, Tammany, and Joseph Brant; fictionalized view of the encounters between the Indians and the whites as the frontier moved west.
- Jones, Hettie. Covote Tales. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1974.  
Collection of four adult tales which have been edited for children. (5-6)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Longhouse Winter: Iroquois Transformation Tales. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1972.  
Collection of four tales which involve humans transformed into animals. (3-7)
- \_\_\_\_\_. The Trees Stand Shining: Poetry of the North American Indians. New York: Dial Press, 1971.  
Collection of 32 brief stories, songs, prayers, and chants about nature. (1 and up)
- Katz, Jane B. (ed). We Rode the Wind: Recollections of Nineteenth Century Tribal Life. Minneapolis: Lerner, 1975.  
Indian men and women recollect legends, traditions, life stories, and history. (5-7)
- Keegan, Marcia. The Taos Indians and Their Sacred Blue Lake. New York: Julian Messner, 1972.  
Story of how the Taos Indians struggled to regain Blue Lake which had been taken from them in 1916. (2-4)

Kirk, Ruth. David, Young Chief of the Quileutes: An American Indian Today. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1967.

Daily life and activities of an 11 year old Quileute boy chosen to be chief. (3-4)

Kotzwinkle, William. Return of Crazy Horse. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 1971.

Story of the life of Crazy Horse and a discussion of the sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski who is carving a statue of Crazy Horse in South Dakota.

Krasilovsky, Phyllis. Benny's Flag. New York: World, 1960.

Account of Alaska's flag design submitted by Benny, an orphaned Indian boy. (2-5)

Lampman, Evelyn Sibley. Rattlesnake Cave. New York: Atheneum, 1974.

A sickly boy comes from the city to Montana where he joins Indian boys in tricking tourists and playing pranks as well as learning to be more natural and less spoiled. (5-6)

\_\_\_\_\_. The Year of Small Shadow. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1971.

Story of an 11-year old Indian boy, Small Shadow, in the late 19th century. The boy's father is sent to prison and he is raised by a lawyer. (5-7)

Lavine, Sigmund A. The Horses the Indians Rode. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1974.

The relationships between Indians and horses from the earliest encounters. (4-6)

\_\_\_\_\_. Indian Corn and Other Gifts. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1974.

Information on plants and crops; includes the history and uses of several plants. (3-5)

Lewis, Richard. I Breathe a New Song: Poems of the Eskimo. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1971.

Poems which demonstrate the beauty of the Arctic as well as the harsh environment. (3 and up)

Lyback, Johanna R.M. Indian Legends of the Great West. Chicago: Lyons and Carnahan, 1963.

Legends of creation, first people, natural phenomena, and proper behavior. (2-4)

Lyons, Oren. Smudgy, Dog Story. New York: Holiday House, n.d.

Written by Onondago Indian about his own childhood and the dog who was his friend.

McConkey, Lois. Sea and Cedar: How the Northwest Coast Indians Lived. Seattle: Madrona Press, 1973.

Northwest Coast Indians' dependence on the cedar tree and the sea for objects necessary to their lives is discussed. (3-5)

- McDermott, Beverly Brodsky. Sedna: An Eskimo Myth. New York: Viking, 1975. Eskimo legend adapted for children. (2 and up)
- McDermitt, Gerald. Arrow to the Sun. New York: Viking, 1974.  
Pueblo Indian tale of a boy searching for his father, Lord of the Sun. Illustrates reverence for the source of life. (2 and up)
- Maher, Ramona. The Blind Boy and the Loon and other Eskimo Myths. New York: Day, 1969.  
Eskimo stories for children with an introduction which discusses the myths and tales in the book. (3 and up)
- Mariott, Alice. Winter-telling Stories. New York: Crowell, 1969.  
Stories of Saynday, Kiowa culture hero. (2-5)
- Martin, Fran. Nine Tales of Covote. New York: Harper and Row, 1950.  
Idaho Indians' oral stories. (4-6)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Raven-who-set-things-right: Indian Tales of the Northwest Coast. New York: Harper and Row, 1975.  
Indian tales of Northwest Coast tribes. (4-6)
- Martin, Patricia Miles. Be Brave, Charlie. New York: Putnam, 1972.  
Young Navajo is reluctant to go to boarding school, but he finds that he likes it. (2-4)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Eskimos: People of Alaska. New York: Parent's Magazine Press, 1970.  
Up-to-date information on the Eskimos of Alaska; clarifies the facts and corrects stereotypes. (1-4)
- Matson, Emerson N. Longhouse Legends. Nashville, TN: Nelson, 1968.  
Legends of Swinomish of the Northwest Coast plus explanatory material. (3-7)
- Mead, Margaret. People and Places. Cleveland: World, 1959.  
Informative book on the work of anthropologists and a discussion of different cultures around the world. (3-6)
- Melzack, Ronald. Raven: Creator of the World. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1970.  
Stories of Raven rewritten by the author; introductory material on Eskimo customs and life patterns. (3-7)
- Miles, Miska. Annie and the Old One. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1971.  
Navajo girl learns to understand her grandmother's aging and death. (1-3)
- Momaday, Natachee Scott. Owl in the Cedar Tree. Boston: Ginn, 1965.  
Life of a Navajo boy who loves horses and drawing. (2-4)

- Montgomery, Elizabeth Rider. Chief Joseph: Guardian of His People.  
Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1969.  
Story of Chief Joseph from childhood on; includes map and  
background information. (3 and up)
- Montgomery, Jean. The Wrath of Coyote. New York: William Morrow, 1968.  
Fiction about the Miwok culture before and after the arrival  
of the Spanish. Indian Historian calls it a "sympathetic account"  
but cautions the reader about the stereotypes, i.e. "impassive"  
Indians who "worked some."
- Moon, Grace, and Moon, Carl. One Little Indian. Chicago: Albert  
Whitman, 1960.  
Story about a 6-year old Navajo boy. (1-3)
- Morris, Laverne. The American Indian as Farmer. : Melmont  
Publishers, 1973.  
Information about farming methods among various tribes. (2-4)
- Morrow, Suzanne Stark. Inatuk's Friend. Boston: Atlantic Monthly Press,  
1968.  
Eskimo boy Inatuk moves to Point Barrow, from the country to  
the city. (1-3)
- Nee, Kay Bonner. Powhatan, The Story of an American Indian. Minneapolis:  
Dillon Press, 1971.  
Biography of Powhatan which tells the history of the relationship  
between him and the colony of English.
- Nelson, Mary Carroll. Maria Martinez: The Story of an American Indian.  
Minneapolis: Dillon Press, 1972.  
Biography of the famous pueblo potter with information on  
the black pottery she makes. (4-6)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Michael Naranjo: The Story of an American Indian. Minneapolis:  
Dillon Press, 1975.  
Pueblo sculptor who was blinded in Vietnam is the subject of  
this book. Includes information on his work as well as a short  
history of the Pueblo Indians. (4-7)
- Nicholson, John. The White Buffalo. New York: Platt and Munk,  
1965.  
Crow life before the whites arrived. (2-5)
- Olds, Elizabeth. Feather Mountain. Eau Claire, WI: Hale, 1951.  
Adaptation of an Iroquois legend about how birds got their  
colored feathers. (1-4)
- Parker, Arthur C. Skunny Wundy. Chicago: Albert Whitman, 1970.  
Book was originally published in 1926 by Parker, a Seneca.  
It is an uneven collection of stories of the Iroquois.

- Parnell, Peter. The Great Fish. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1973.  
Story in which an Indian grandfather tells his grandson of better times in the past when the rivers were not polluted. (K-2)
- Perrine, Mary. Nannabah's Friend. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1970.  
Navajo girl is sent out to tend the sheep and she learns to be self-reliant and to handle the loneliness. (2-4)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Salt Boy. New York: Houghton-Mifflin, 1968.  
Story of Navajo Salt Boy who demonstrates responsibility while herding his mother's sheep. (3-4)
- Petersen, Karen Daniels. Howling Wolf: A Cheyenne Warrior's Graphic Interpretation of his People. Palo Alto: American West Publishing Co., 1968.  
History in art form; sketches of a Cheyenne prisoner in Florida 1875-1878 interpret his experiences.
- Pugh, Ellen Tiffany. The Adventures of Yoo-Lah-Teen: A Legend of the Salish Coastal Indians. New York: Dial Press, 1975.  
Legends recorded by a missionary 100 years ago are adapted for children. (3-5)
- Radford, Ruby L. Sequoya. New York: Putnam, 1969.  
Focus on development of the Cherokee syllabary by Sequoya. (2-4)
- Raskin, Joseph, and Raskin, Edith. Indian Tales. New York: Random House, 1969.  
Indian legends from tribes around the Hudson River. (3-5)
- Reid, Dorothy M. Tales of Nanabozho. New York: Henry Z. Walck, 1963.  
Recreation of a Chippewa legend which is based on a land formation that looks like a hugh man. (4-6)
- Reising, Robert W. Jim Thorpe, Tar Heel. \_\_\_\_\_: Communique, n.d.  
Focuses on the period of Thorpe's life when he played minor league baseball; Indian Historian rates the book "acceptable" but feels it lacks the essential details of Thorpe's life.
- Reit Seymour. Child of the Navajos. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1971.  
Daily life of the Navajo seen through the eyes of the boy Jerry Begay. (3-6)
- Robinson, Tom D. An Eskimo Birthday. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1975.  
Contemporary view of Eskimo children. (2-5)
- Rockwell, Anne. The Dancing Stars: An Iroquois Legend. New York: Crowell, 1972.  
Legend which explains the Pleiades constellation. (K-2)

- Roessell, Robert A., Jr., and Platero, Dillon (eds). Coyote Stories of the Navajo People. Rough Rock, AZ: Navaho Curriculum Center, 1968. (3-6)
- Rounds, Glen. Buffalo Harvest. New York: Holiday House, 1952.  
Importance of the buffalo to the Plains tribes is stressed;  
also describes the way buffalo were hunted. (4-9)
- Running, Corrine. When Coyote Walked the Earth: Indian Tales of the Pacific Northwest. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1949.  
Northwest Coast tales about the seasons and animals. (3-6)
- Rushmore, Helen, and Wolf Robe Hunt. The Dancing Horses of Acoma and other Acoma Indian Stories. Cleveland: World, 1963.  
Tales from Acoma Pueblo. (3-7)
- Rushmore, Helen. The Magnificent House of Man Alone. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1968.  
How one Osage man, Man Alone dealt with his oil money. (3 and up)
- Schelle, William E. The Mound Builders. Cleveland: World, 1960.  
About the Hopewell culture in the Ohio Valley with maps  
and illustrations. (3 and up)
- Schweitzer, Byrd Baylor. One Small Blue Bead. New York: Macmillan, 1965.  
Book speculates on what might have happened in prehistoric  
times in the Southwest. (1 and up)
- Shaw, Anna Moore. Pima Indian Legends. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1974.  
Pima legends adapted for children. (4 and up)
- Sleator, William. The Angry Moon. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1970.  
Tlingit legend based on tales recorded in 1909. (K-3)
- Sneve, Virginia Driving Hawk. The Chichi Hooboo Bogeymen. New York: Holiday House, n.d.  
Modern adventures of 3 young Sioux cousins who go to visit  
their grandparents.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Jimmy Yellow Hawk. New York: Holiday House, 1972.  
Realistic view of Native American family life in South Dakota.  
(3-5)
- Squire, Roger. Wizards and Wampum: Legends of the Iroquois. New York: Abelard-Schuman, 1972.  
Seven stories of the Seneca, all of which have a transformation  
of either human or animal characters. (3 and up)
- Tall Bull, Henry, and Weist, Tom. Northern Cheyenne Fire Fighters, The Men Who Saved Our Forests. Billings, MT: Montana Indian Pub., n.d.  
Description of a forest fire and the Cheyenne Indian men who  
serve as fire fighters. (3 and up)

- Tehanetorens. Tales of the Iroquois. Roosevelttown, NY: Akwesasne Notes, n.d.  
Collection of 15 teaching legends of the Iroquois; includes pictographs which illustrate the stories.
- Tomkins, William. Indian Sign Language. New York: Dover, 1968.  
Reliable reference on sign language; illustrated. (4 and up)
- Varga, Judy. The Battle of the Wind Gods. New York: William Morrow, 1974.  
Explanation of the weather in mythological terms. (K-3)
- Vaudrin, Bill. Tanaina Tales from Alaska. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1969.  
Tanaina Indian tales, mostly about animals. (5 and up)
- Velarde, Pablita. Old Father: The Story Teller. Globe, AZ: D.S. King, 1960.  
Collection of Pueblo legends illustrated by the author's paintings. (3 and up)
- Voight, Virginia Frances. Close to the Rising Sun: Algonquian Indian Legends. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1972.  
Focused on Glooscap; tales include creation myths and explanatory tales. (2-6)
- Warren, Mary Phraner. Walk in My Moccasins. Philadelphia: Westminster, 1966.  
Story of five Sioux children adopted by a white family; their experiences as they adjust to new ways and to the prejudice in the community. (4-6)
- Wilde, Arthur L. Apache Boy. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1968.  
Young Indian is chosen to be in a movie; the book records his adventures in words and pictures. (2-4)
- Willoys, William, and Brown, Vinson. Warriors of the Rainbow. Healdsburg, CA: Naturegraph Co., 1962  
Story of the religious beliefs of Native Americans; illustrated by Indian artists.
- Wolf, Bernard. Tinker and the Medicine Man. New York: Random House, 1973.  
One week in the life of a six year old Navajo boy on the reservation. (4-7)
- Wondriska, William. The Stop. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1972.  
Two small Navajo boys help an injured pony; excellent illustrations. (K and up)
- Wood, Nancy. Hollering Sun. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1972.  
Poetry and short legends accompanied by photographs of the Taos area. (6 and up)
- \_\_\_\_\_. Many Winters. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1974.  
Pueblo prose and poetry. (K and up)

Worthylake, Mary M. Children of the Seed Gatherers. Chicago: Melmont, 1964.

Pomo Indians of California; daily life seen through the eyes of a small boy. (2-4)

Yellow Robe, Rosebud. An Album of the American Indian. New York: Watts, 1969.

Indian experiences in America from the Indian point of view; beautiful illustrations with historical as well as contemporary perspectives. (4-7)

I will tell you something about stories,  
(he said)

They aren't just entertainment.  
Don't be fooled.

They are all we have; you see,  
all we have to fight off  
illness and death.

You don't have anything  
if you don't have the stories. . . .

--Leslie Silko, Laguna  
Ceremony

#### JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL--INTRODUCTION

Junior high is a period of transition for most students. No longer "children" and not yet "adults," this age group may be eager for romantic and adventurous stories and at the same time desire factual and historical information about American Indian people. The reading list reflects this variety of materials.

Students in junior high are ready to discuss the problems of stereotyping in far more detail than elementary students and will be able to discern such misrepresentation where it occurs. They are also sophisticated enough to easily recognize differences in culture areas and the influence of geography on specific groups as well as the influence of landscape on specific tribal literature.

Junior high students could undertake projects in oral literature, studying for example the literature of a particular tribe or culture area. They are perceptive enough to appreciate symbolism and elements of myth in contemporary literature. This might also be an opportunity to use Indian oratory to illuminate speech or oral interpretation units. In every case, integrating American Indian literature into the regular literature program is more effective than setting it aside as a separate unit.

Students at this level may find books of interest in both the elementary and senior high lists depending on their interests and reading abilities.

JUNIOR HIGH BOOKS

- Allen, T. D. (ed). The Whispering Wind: Poetry by Young American Indians. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1972.  
Poetry written by Indian students at the Institute of American Indian Arts at Santa Fe.
- Anderson, Susanne. Song of the Earth Spirit. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1973.  
Photographs of the Navajo accompanied with explanations.
- Annixter, Paul, and Annixter, Jane. Buffalo Chief. New York: Holiday House, 1958.  
Story of Oglala Sioux boy Hawk and his father Standing Elk who view the birth of the buffalo Kahtanka; the buffalo becomes symbolic for a way of life that is ending.
- \_\_\_\_\_. White Shell Horse. New York: Holiday House, 1971.  
Story of a Navajo boy and his horse during the Long Walk.
- Armer, Laura Adams. Dark Circle of Branches. New York: Longman, 1933.  
Story of a crippled Navajo boy at the time of the Long Walk.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Waterless Mountain. New York: McKay, 1931.  
Navajo boy in training to become a medicine priest; set early in the 20th century and communicates religious information as well as information about the Southwest region.
- Arnold, Elliott. Broken Arrow. New York: Duell, Sloan, & Pearce, 1954.  
Story of Tom Jeffords and Cochise in the late 1850s.
- \_\_\_\_\_. White Falcon. New York: Knopf, 1955.  
Story of John Tanner who was kidnapped in 1770 and adopted by the Ottawas; romanticized story of his captivity.
- Arnold, Owen. Savage son. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1951.  
Story of an Apache child, Montezuma, who was kidnapped by the Primas and later went on to become a doctor in Chicago; based on true events.
- Aubry, Claude. Agouhanna. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1972.  
Story of Agouhanna, an Iroquois, who ultimately becomes worthy of the chieftainship.
- Averill, Esther. King Phillip: The Indian Chief. New York: Harper and Row, 1950.  
Told from the point of view of a young Pilgrim after King Phillip's death.
- Bailey, Paul. Ghost Dance Messiah. Los Angeles: Westernlore Press, 1970.  
Fictionalized biography of Wovoka, son of a Paiute holy man and messiah with the message of the Ghost Dance.

Bailey, Ralph Edgar. The Story of Nelson A. Miles: Indian Fighter.  
New York: William Morrow, 1965.

Story of one man's relationship with the Indians; focus is on the military relationship with the Indians.

Baker, Betty. A Stranger and Afraid. New York: Macmillan, 1972.  
Story of Sopete and Zabe, Pawnee boys captured by the Zuni.

Baldwin, Gordon C. America's Buried Past: The Story of North American Archaeology. New York: Putnam, 1962.

Good explanation of archaeology for children; details discoveries in the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri River Valleys and the Southwest.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Ancient Ones: Basketmakers and Cliff Dwellers of the Southwest. New York: Norton, 1963.

History of the Anasazi, prehistoric Indians, and the archaeological information available about them.

\_\_\_\_\_. Race Against Time: The Story of Salvage Archaeology. New York: Putnam, 1966.

Tells of saving artifacts of ancient cultures before construction of roads, dams, etc.; especially pertinent for Iowa.

Ball, Zachary. Swamp Chief. New York: Holiday House, 1952.

Story which demonstrates the conflicts of tribal ways with white ways through the character of Joe Panther, a Seminole.

Barbour, Philip L. Pocahontas and Her World. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1970.

The story of Pocahontas and the men in her history--Captain John Smith, Captain Samuel Argall, and John Rolfe.

Barnouw, Victor. Dream of the Blue Heron. New York: Seymour Lawrence, 1966.

Ojibwa boy in 1905 is caught between his traditional grandparents and his more modern father.

Bateman, Walter L. The Navajo of the Painted Desert. Boston: Beacon, 1970.

Life among the Navajo before 1890; customs, legends, and daily experiences are included.

Belting, Natalia. The Earth is on a Fish's Back: Tales of Beginnings. New York: Hold, 1965.

Collection of 21 tales of creation from all over the world; good for comparisons.

Benchley, Nathaniel. Only Earth and Sky Last Forever. New York: Harper and Row, 1972.

The story of Dark Elk, a Cheyenne adopted by the Sioux in the late 1800s.

- Bennett, Kay. Kaibah, Recollection of a Navajo Girlhood. Los Angeles Westernlore Press, 1964.  
Navajo life during the 1930s told from point of view of a young girl.
- Berke, Ernest. The North American Indians: Life and Lore. New York: Doubleday, 1963.  
Indian tribes of America organized by geographical area; points out the influence of climate and terrain on a culture.
- Bonham, Barbara. The Battle of Wounded Knee: The Ghost Dance Uprising. Chicago: Reilly and Lee, 1971.  
Events leading up to Wounded Knee of 1890.
- Borland, Hal. When the Legends Die. New York: Bantam, 1969.  
Set in early 1900s, a novel about an Indian boy who lives intraditional ways and then enters the white world as a rodeo rider.
- Boyce, George A. Some People are Indians. New York: Vanguard, 1974.  
Series of short stories about Navajo people and places.
- Brandon, William (ed). The Magic World: American Indian Songs and Poems. New York: William Morrow, 1971.  
Discussion of the oral tradition and a collection of traditional poetry and songs reworded by Brandon.
- Brown, Vinson. Great Upon the Mountain: The Story of Crazy Horse, Legendary Mystic and Warrior. New York: Macmillan, 1975.  
Fictionalized account of Crazy Horse's visions; also legends, stories, and background on the Lakota religion.
- Bruemmer, Fred. Seasons of the Eskimo. Greenwich, CN: New York Graphic Society, 1971.  
A year in the life of an Eskimo which explains both the past and the present.
- Buckmaster, Henrietta. The Seminole Wars. New York: Macmillan, 1966.  
Conditions which led to the Seminole Indians' defense of their land in Florida and their protection of runaway Black slaves.
- Campbell, C. W. Sequoyah: The Story of an American Indian. Minneapolis: Dillon Press, 1973.  
Story of Sequoyah which includes the Cherokee philosophy and his development of the Cherokee syllabary.
- Capps, Benjamin. The White Man's Road. New York: Ace Pub., 1972.  
Story of the adolescent Joe Crowbone in 1870s and 1880s trying to find his place in society. A variety of Indian characters who represent different viewpoints on the period makes the book realistic.

Carlson, Vada F. Cochise: Chief of the Chiricahuas. New York: Harvey House, 1973.

Biography of Cochise with explanation of the roles of all members of the tribe.

Chandler, Edna Walker. Indian Paintbrush. Chicago: Albert Whitman, 1975.  
Half-breed Sioux girl Maria has trouble adjusting to reservation life.

Christensen, Gardell Dano. Buffalo Kill. New York: Nelson, 1968.  
Story of the preparation for killing buffalo by driving them over a cliff; descriptions of Blackfoot rites.

Clifford, Eth. Search for the Crescent Moon. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1973.

Story based on the experiences of Frances Slocum who was captured as a child by the Delaware and lived as an Indian for 60 years.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Year of the Three-Legged Deer. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1972.

Complicated story which presents well-developed characters in a plot which involves Indian/non-Indian marriage.

Coalson, Glo. Three Stone Woman. New York: Atheneum, 1971.

Stories told to the author by an Eskimo woman.

Coblentz, Catherine Cate. Sequoyah. New York: Longmans, 1946.

Story of Sequoyah who worked to develop a written language for the Cherokee.

Cohoe. A Cheyenne Sketchbook. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1964.

Reproduction of sketches made by the Cheyenne Cahoe while he was imprisoned in Florida in the late 1800s.

Cooke, David D. Apache Warrior. New York: Norton, 1963.

Biography of Mangus Colorado who unified the Apaches into a single nation in the mid-nineteenth century.

Courlander, Harold. People of the Short Blue Corn: Tales and Legends of the Hopi Indians. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1970.

Collection of 18 Hopi myths and legends with the author's notes.

Crary, Margaret. Susette La Flesche: Voice of the Omaha Indians. New York: Hawthorn, 1973.

Biography of Susette as a public speaker, journalist, and painter.

Creighton, Luella Bruce. Tecumseh: The Story of the Shawnee Chief. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1965.

Biography from boyhood to death. Includes several maps.

Crowell, Ann. A Hogan for the Bluebird. New York: Scribner, 1969.

The theme of good family relationships is examined through the story of a modern Navajo family.

Cushman, Dan. Stay Away, Joe. New York: Viking, 1953.

A Korean veteran returns to his Cree family and finds them a part of a federal program to raise cattle but they use them all up instead of raising or breeding them; a funny book which may be controversial because of its honest look at Indian life.

Davis, Russell, and Ashabrunner, Brent. Chief Joseph: War Chief of the Nez Perce. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1962.

Chief Joseph's leadership of the Nez Perce is the focus of the book; famous speeches and map of the marches are included.

deAngulo, Jaime. Indian Tales. New York: Hill and Wang, 1953.

Stories based on the author's experiences with the Pit River Indians of California; not to be taken as accurate stories.

Deer, Ada, with Simon, R. E., Jr. Speaking Out. Chicago: Children's Press, 1970.

Details of Ada Deer's experiences as a Menominee woman growing up in contemporary times and "speaking out" for her people.

Duncon, Lois. Season of the Two-Heart. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1964.

Natachu Weekoty, a Pueblo girl, leaves the reservation to attend school in Albuquerque.

Eastman, Charles A. (Ohivesa). Indian Boyhood. New York: Dover, 1971.

Originally published in 1902, the book tells about growing up as a Sioux during the last part of the 19th century. Includes information on customs, religion, legends, training, and values.

Ellis, Melvin R. The Wild Runners. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1970.

A modern story set in northern Wisconsin about a half-breed boy and his dog who is the offspring of a coyote and a hound; both are being hunted by the warden.

Embry, Margaret. Shadi. New York: Holiday House, 1971.

Shadi has to care for seven younger siblings; the book realistically tells of her coming of age, the birth of her sister, and the mourning at her mother's funeral.

Emmons, Della Gould. Sacajawea of the Shoshones. Portland: Binford and Mort, 1943.

Fictionalized account of Sacajawea for her early life through her journey with Lewis and Clark (1804-1806) and her life in St. Louis. Includes excerpts from journals of the period.

Fall, Thomas. Edge of Manhood. New York: Dial Press, 1964.

Young Shawnee is coming into his manhood at the time that whites are moving into the Oklahoma Territory.

- \_\_\_\_\_. Wild Boy. New York: Dial Press, 1965.  
Roberto, a Young Mexican boy, is in the middle between Indians and whites; set in 1870s.
- Forman, James. The Life and Death of Yellow Bird. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 1973.  
Fictionalized story of a part-Sioux, part-white boy at the time of the Little Bighorn and Wounded Knee.
- Frazier, Neta Lohnes. Sacajawea: The Girl Nobody Knows. New York: McKay, 1967.  
Based on historical documents of Sacajawea's journey.
- Fuller, Iola. The Loon Feather. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1940.  
Oneta, daughter of Shawnee Tecumseh and Chippewa mother, lives in the early 1800s on Mackinac Island; story deals with the racial mix of Indians with the French.
- Garst, Shannon. Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces. New York: Messner, 1953.  
Fictionalized biography of the leader of the Nez Perce.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Sitting Bull: Champion of His People. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1946.  
Fictionalized biography of Sitting Bull and his fight to preserve the Indian way of life.
- George, Jean Craighead. Julie of the Wolves. New York: Harper and Row, 1972.  
Story of a 13-year old Eskimo girl who learns to communicate with a pack of wolves; she has lived a traditional way at home and adjusts to a modern way while she is at school.
- Gessner, Lynne. Navajo Slave. Irvington-on-Hudson, NY: Harvey House: 1976.  
Setting is the time of the Long Walk; a young Navajo boy is sold as a slave to a New Mexico rancher.
- Gilpin, Laura. The Enduring Navajo. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1968.  
Photographs of Navajo life and text which explains the reservation government, ceremonies, etc.
- Goble, Paul, and Goble, Dorothy. Brave Eagle's Account of the Fetterman Fight. New York: Pantheon, 1972.  
An account from an Indian point of view of the Fetterman Massacre.
- Grey, Herman. Tales from the Mohaves. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1970.  
Discussion of Mohave history, religion, and clan structures.
- Gridley, Marion E. Contemporary American Indian Leaders. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1972.  
Biographies of 26 current Indian leaders representing a number of tribes, vocations, and viewpoints.

- \_\_\_\_\_. Indian Legends of American Scenes. Northbrook, IL: Hubbard Press, 1939.  
Indian legends of geological formations through the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Maria Tallchief. Minneapolis: Dillon Press, 1973.  
Biography of Osage woman who kept her heritage and also went on to become a famous ballerina.
- \_\_\_\_\_. The Story of the Sioux. New York: Putnam, 1972.  
General description of the Sioux in the Great Plains and their removal to reservations.
- Griese, Arnold A. At the Mouth of the Luckiest River. New York: Thomas Crowell, 1973.  
Story of an Athabascan boy Tatlick who continues to hunt and fish despite an injury to his foot; shows how power can be used for either good or bad.
- Grinnell, George Bird. When Buffalo Run. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1966.  
Chronicle of Cheyenne life of 1850s; basic information on the Cheyenne by an early anthropologist.
- Gurko, Miriam. Indian America: The Black Hawk Way. New York: Thomas Crowell, 1970.  
Detailed history of the Sac and Fox from the first European contacts through Black Hawk's life.
- Haig-Brown, Roderick. The Whale People. New York: William Morrow, 1963.  
Tells of a pre-columbian Wotsath tribe of Nootka Indians who were whale hunters of the Northwest; gives details of rituals and daily life as the son of the chief prepares himself to lead the tribe.
- Hale, Janet Campbell. Owl's Song. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1974.  
Billy White Hawk moves from an Idaho reservation to California and back; tells of the problems of relocation as well as dealing with typical teen problems.
- Hall, Moss. Go, Indians! Stories of the Great Indian Athletes of the Carlisle School. Los Angeles: Ritchie, 1971.  
Ten outstanding athletes from Carlisle are discussed.
- Harris, Christie. Raven's Cry. New York: Atheneum, 1966.  
Novel on last three Eagle chiefs of the Haida Indians on Queen Charlotte's Islands.
- Hausman, Gerald. Sitting on the Blue-Eyed Bear: Navajo Myths and Legends. Westport, CN: Lawrence Hill, 1975.  
Volume of Navajo poetry with insights into art, religion, and history.

- Heard, J. Norman. The Black Frontiersmen: Adventures of Negroes among American Indians, 1528-1918. New York: Day, 1969.  
Traces the ties between Indians and Blacks; tells the stories of ten Blacks in Indian history.
- Henry, Thomas. Wilderness Messiah: The Story of Hiawatha and the Iroquois. New York: Bonanza Books, 1955.  
Details of Iroquois life and Iroquois/white interaction.
- Hickman, Janet. The Valley of the Shadow. New York: Macmillan, 1974.  
Fiction about an Indian Christian boy who escaped the Moravian Massacre in 1781.
- Hillerman, Tony. The Blessing Way. New York: Harper and Row, 1970.  
Detective story in which Navajo superstition is exploited to cover up a crime.
- \_\_\_\_\_. The Boy Who Made Dragonfly: A Zuni Myth. New York: Harper and Row, 1972.  
Zuni myth in which a boy makes a dragonfly which helps to overcome the drought.
- Hoyt, Olga. American Indians Today. New York: Abelard-Schuman, 1972.  
Descriptions of modern Native American groups organized by geographical areas; includes urban Indians.
- Huffaker, Clair. Nobody Loves a Drunken Indian. New York: McKay, 1967.  
Witty and sophisticated look at reservation life; this book has had mixed reactions because of the improbable plot and harsh truths.
- Hulpach, Vladimir A. American Indian Tales and Legends. New York: P. Hamlyn, 1965.  
Selection of tales and legends with a summary on the oral tradition.
- James, H. L. Acoma: The People of the White Rock. Glorieta, NM: Rio Grande Press, 1970.  
Historical writings about Acoma Pueblo; illustrated with photographs.
- Johnson, Dorothy M. Warrior for a Lost Nation. Philadelphia: Westminster, 1969.  
Story of Sioux Sitting Bull; illustrated by his pictographs.
- Johnson, R. P. Chief Joseph. Minneapolis: Dillon Press, n.d.  
Role of Chief Joseph as he led his people through the Nez Perce War of 1877.

Jones, Charles. Look to the Mountaintop. San Jose, CA: Gousha, 1972.

Collection of articles about Native Americans on a variety of topics--anthropology, ecology, art, literature, Indian women, warriors, religion, law, etc.

Jones, Gene. Where the Wind Blows Free. New York: Norton, 1967.

Ten well-written stories about people of the American west--Indians, whites, and Mexicans.

Jones, Weyman. Edge of Two Worlds. New York: Dial Press, 1968.

Story based somewhat on Sequoyah's life and his journey with a young white Calvin Harper.

Josephy, Alvin M. The Patriot Chiefs: A Chronicle of American Indian Resistance. New York: Viking, 1969.

Nine chiefs are represented in this collection--Hiawatha, King Philip, Pope, Pontiac, Tecumseh, Osceola, Black Hawk, Crazy Horse, and Chief Joseph.

Keith, Harold. Komantcia. New York: Thomas Crowell, 1965.

Pedro, a young Spanish boy, is captured and adopted by the Comanches in 1867; realistic portrayal of Comanche life.

Kirk, Ruth, with Daugherty, Richard D. Hunters of the Whale: The Adventures of Northwest Coast Archaeology. New York: William Morrow, 1974.

In reporting the story of an excavation on the Makah Reservation, the authors make archaeology fascinating.

Kjelgaard, Jim. Wolf Brother. New York: Holiday House, 1957.

Difficulties of Apache transition to reservation life are chronicled in the life of Jonathan, a young Apache who flees the reservation to join a band of Apache outlaws.

Knudson, R. R. Fox Running. New York: Harper and Row, 1975.

Young Apache girl is recruited for a university track team; she combines the instructions from her coach with those from her grandfather.

Kroeber, Theodora. Ishi: Last of his Tribe. Berkeley: Parnassus, 1964.

Adapted from Ishi in Two Worlds; emphasis is on Ishi's boyhood as a member of the Yahi tribe in northern California near the turn of the century. Only Ishi is left after others in the tribe have been killed or have fled for their lives.

LaFarge, Oliver. A Pictorial History of the American Indian. New York: Crown, 1956.

History, customs, art, and social organization are discussed; many photographs.

Lampman, Evelyn Sibley. Half-Breed. New York: Doubleday, 1967.

Young boy leaves his Crow mother to live with his white father in Oregon and learns white ways.

\_\_\_\_\_. Navajo Sister. New York: Doubleday, 1956.

Sad Girl, a Navajo, is sent from Arizona to Oregon to go to school; set in mid-20th century and shows conflicting values.

\_\_\_\_\_. Once Upon the Little Big Horn. New York: Thomas Crowell, 1971.

Account of Little Bighorn from several points of view.

LaPointe, Frank. The Sioux Today. New York: Crowell-Collier, 1972.

Short stories about young Sioux students in documentary style; illustrated with photographs of contemporary reservation life.

Lauritzen, Jonreed. The Ordeal of the Young Hunter. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1954.

Contemporary setting: Navajo boy struggles with the decision of whether to dance at the pow wow for money rather than for strength and wisdom in the traditional way.

LaVine, Sigmund A. The Ghost the Indians Feared. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1975.

Religious beliefs of past and present Indians; deals with serious issues.

Lenski, Lois. Indian Captive: The Story of Mary Jemison. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1941.

Fictionalized account of a white captive of the Seneca in 1758; Mary doesn't want to leave her Indian family.

Linderman, Frank B. Pretty Shield: Medicine Woman of the Crows. New York: Day, 1972.

Crow medicine woman who lived when the old ways were disappearing.

Loh, Jules. Lords of the Earth. New York: Crowell-Collier, 1971.

Complete history and customs of the Navajo; historical, spiritual, and traditional perspectives.

Lourie, Dick (ed). Come to Power: Eleven Contemporary American Indian Poets. Trumansburg, NY: Crossing Press, 1974.

Prose and poetry of recent writers; information on authors and introduction to contemporary poetry.

McCracken, Harold. Great White Buffalo. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1946.

Set before the buffalo were all slaughtered and before Indians had horses; Wakan is banished from the tribe when he says he's seen the sacred white buffalo and he must win back the tribe's favor.

McGraw, Eloise Jarvis. Moccasin Trail. New York: Coward-McCann, 1952.

Set in 1844: Jim Keath is a white boy who has run away and is adopted by the Crow Indians. He finally returns to his family but finds it hard to stay.

McLuhan, T. C. Touch the Earth: A Self-Portrait of Indian Existence. New York: Pocket Books, 1972.

Photographs by Edward Curtis and historical and contemporary speeches by Native Americans.

McNickle, D'Arcy. Runner in the Sun: A Story of Indian Maize. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1954.

Novel which speculates on the history of the deserted pueblos of the southwest through the story of Salt who is sent to Mexico to get a stronger strain of corn.

Marriott, Alice. Indian Annie: Kiowa Captive. New York: McKay, 1965.

A story based on actual events; Annie is taken prisoner by the Kiowa and falls in love with Black Wolf. She marries him and stays to teach on the reservation.

Marriott, Alice, and Rachlin, Carol K. American Indian Mythology.

New York: Thomas Crowell, 1968.

Myths from a variety of tribes with an excellent introduction.

Matson, Emerson N. Legends of the Great Chiefs. Nashville, TN: Nelson, 1972.

Stories from seven tribes about the Great Spirit, the peace pipe, wind cave, etc.; maps show locations of major Plains reservations.

Means, Florence Crannell. Shadow Over Wide Ruin. New York: Signet, 1969.

Story of an 16-year old Navajo girl in the 1880s.

Meltzer, Milton. Hunted Like A Wolf: The Story of the Seminole War.

New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 1972.

Study of the Seminole War; the author views it as an archetype of injustice.

Meyer, William. Native Americans: The New Indian Resistance. New York: International, 1971.

Strong statement about the treatment Native Americans have received; author's bias toward Indians is clear throughout.

Mitchell, Emerson Blackhorse, and Allen, T. D. Miracle Hill. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1976.

Navajo "Broneco" relates his story from his youth until he finishes school.

Momaday, Natachee Scott. American Indian Authors. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1972.

Collection of writings with biographical material and discussion questions.

Momaday, N. Scott. The Way to Rainy Mountain. New York: Ballantine, 1969.

Excellent book which provides material on the oral tradition, the history of the Kiowa, and Momaday's personal recollections.

Montgomery, Jean. The Wrath of Coyote. New York: William Morrow, 1968.

A serious account of the destruction of the Miwok of California set in 1775 when the Spanish first arrived and took over.

Mvers, Elizabeth P. Maria Tallchief, American's Prima Ballerina. Grosset and Dunlap, 1966.

Betty Marie TallChief's life from Fairfax, Oklahoma, to Los Angeles and finally to New York as prima ballerina with the New York City Ballet Company.

Myron, Robert. Shadow of the Hawk: Saga of the Mound Builders. New York: Putnam, 1964.

Hopewill culture of the central United States is discussed; good introduction to archaeology.

Nelson, Mary Carroll. Annie Wauneka: The Story of an American Indian. Minneapolis: Dillon Press, 1972

Biography of a Navajo leader and information on Indian concepts and beliefs.

\_\_\_\_\_. Maria Martinez: The Story of an American Indian. Minneapolis: Dillon Press, 1972.

Biography of the famous potter of San Ildefonso Pueblo.

\_\_\_\_\_. Pablita Velarde: The Story of an American Indian. Minneapolis: Dillon Press, 1971.

Biography of Indian artist raised at Santa Clara Pueblo; she was able to blend Indian and white ways in her life.

Newcomb, Franc Johnson. Hosteen Klah: Navaho Medicine Man and Sand Painter. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1964.

Documentary style biography of a medicine man and his relationship with the white world.

\_\_\_\_\_. Navajo Bird Tales. Wheaton, IL: Theosophical Publishing House, 1970.

Collection of folk tales; used the device of an old medicine man telling stories to a shepherd boy and his companions.

O'Dell, Scott. Island of the Blue Dolphins. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1960.

Story based on the true account of the Lost Woman of San Nicolas who was alone on an island off the coast of California from 1835 to 1853.

\_\_\_\_\_. Zia. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1976.

Continuation of Karona's adventures after she leaves the Island of the Blue Dolphins.

Palmer, William R. Why the North Star Stands Still. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1957.

Paiute legend with a section on Paiute astronomy and a glossary of words and names.

Penney, Grace Jackson. Tales of the Cheyennes. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1953.

Book of Cheyenne legends.

Ooyawayma, Polingaysi (Elizabeth Q. White) as told to Vada F. Carlson.

No Turning Back: A True Account of a Hopi Indian Girl's Struggle to Bridge the Gap Between the World of her People and the World of the White Man. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1964.

Autobiography of a Hopi woman who became a Christian and taught children on the Navajo and Hopi reservations.

Reichard, Gladys A. Dezba: Woman of the Desert. Glorieta, NM: Rio Grande Press, 1971.

Life of a Navajo woman in the 1930s; includes information about customs and events.

Richter, Conrad. A Country of Strangers. New York: Knopf, 1966.

Stone Girl is captured by Indians and raised by them; she marries Espan, a Delaware. Set in 1700s. Sequel to Light in the Forest.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Light in the Forest. New York: Knopf, 1953.

True Son, a white, has been adopted by the Delaware Indians. He is forced to return to his white family but returns to the Indian life again only to find that he cannot find a place in either world.

Rockwood, Joyce. Long Man's Song. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1975.

Novel set in pre-Columbian times about a Cherokee apprentice medicine man.

Roessel, Ruth (ed). Navajo Stories of the Long Walk Period. Chinle, AZ: Navajo Community College Press, 1973.

Forty stories told by Navajo men and women about the Long Walk.

Roland, Albert. Great Indian Chiefs: The Story of the Indian People's Struggle for Survival, Told Through the Lives of Nine Courageous Leaders. New York: Crowell-Collier, 1966.

Biographies of Hiawatha, Powhatan, Philip, Pope, Pontiac, Maquinna, Tecumseh, Sequoyah, and Sitting Bull. The last chapter is on Indian leaders of today.

Sandoz, Mari. These Were the Sioux. New York: Hastings House, 1961.

Sandoz describes her life as a child living near the Sioux reservation; includes details of customs and everyday life.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Horsecatcher. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1957.

Young Elk, a Cheyenne, does not want to be a warrior but rather loves catching and taming wild horses; he finally comes to the aid of his people. The book emphasizes Indian values.

- \_\_\_\_\_. The Story Catcher. Philadelphia: Westminster, 1963.  
 Novel demonstrates the conflict between individualism and community responsibility through the experiences of Young Lance who wants to be a storyteller and historian for his tribe.
- Schellie, Don. Me, Cholay & Co.: Apache Warriors. New York: Four Winds Press, 1973.  
 Friendship of two teen-age boys, one Apache and one white, in Arizona about 1871.
- Schmucker, Barbara C. Wigwam in the City. New York: Dutton, 1966.  
 Ojibwa girl moves from the reservation to Chicago.
- Schoor, Gene. The Jim Thorpe Story: America's Greatest Athlete. New York: Messner, 1951.  
 Jim Thorpe, great grandson of Black Hawk, was born in 1888 and became a great athlete, first as a football player at Carlisle Indian School and later in the Olympics.
- Scrivner, Fulson Charles. Mohave People. San Antonio, TX: Naylor, 1970.  
 Mohave people and their contacts with explorers, trappers, miners, Mormons, settlers and soldiers through the end of the 19th century.
- Shaw, Anne Moore. A Pima Past. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1974.  
 Autobiography of a Pima woman; highly personal and detailed.
- Sine, Jerry, and Klinger, Gene. Son of This Land. Chicago: Children's Press, 1970.  
 Modern Winnebago man Jerry Sine tells his own story about his childhood, school, army, and career as an artist.
- Steele, William O. The Man with the Silver Eyes. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1976.  
 During the Revolutionary War a young Cherokee is sent to live with a Quaker trader who it turns out is really his father; at the end he goes back to live as a Cherokee.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Wayah of the Real People. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1964.  
 Cherokee boy Wayah is sent away to school; shows conflict of cultures and need for understanding.
- Stephens, Peter J. Towappu: A Puritan Renegade. New York: Atheneum, 1966.  
 Timothy Morris takes refuge with King Philip of the Algonquian Indians and tries to keep peace between the Indians and the Plymouth Colony.
- Sun Bear. Buffalo Hearts: A Native American's View of Indian Culture, Religion, and History. Healdsburg, CA: Naturegraph, 1970.

Half of the book is on Indian leaders--Chief Joseph, Red Cloud, Pontiac, Logan, Mangus Colorado, Ouanah Parker, Cochise, Osceola, Powhatan, and Craxy Horse. Part of the book is on Indian legends, medicine, beliefs and war. Introduction to Indian beliefs and Indian heroes.

Taylor, Paula. Johnny Cash. Mankato, MN: Creative Educational Society. 1975.

Story of Johnny Cash, part-Indian country-western singer.

Toppage, Mary Augusta, with Jean F. Speare. The Days of Augusta. Seattle: Madrona Pub., 1977.

Story of Augusta, born in British Columbia in 1888, and how she and her people changed.

Underhill, Ruth M. Hawk Over Whirlpools. Locust Valley, NY: J. J. Augustin, 1940.

Story of Papago told through one family at a time when white culture was changing the old ways.

Vizenor, Gerald. The Everlasting Sky: New Voices From the People Named the Chippewa. New York: Macmillan, 1972.

Author writes from personal experience on the "people of the woodland."

Voss, Carroll. White Cap for Rechinda. New York: Washburn, 1966.

Set in South Dakota; Rechinda Iron Wing becomes a student nurse and must cope with the demands and prejudices of white society.

Waltrip, Lela, and Waltrip, Refus. Indian Women: Thirteen who Played a Part in the History of America from the Earliest Days to Now. New York: McKay, 1964.

Women who have been important in their tribes in areas of art, literature, peace, and human rights--Big Eyes, Pocahontas, Sacajawea, Wenema, Cynthia Ann Parker, Sarah Winnemucca, Indian Emily, Tomassa, Neosho, Dot-so-la-lee, Maria Martinez, Pablita Velarde, Annie Dodge Waneka, Virginia Klinekole.

Warren, Mary P. Walk in my Moccasins. Philadelphia: Westminster, 1966.

Hal and Myre Littlejohn adopt five Sioux children; the story is told from the point of view of the 12-year old child. There is some stereotyping of Indians in this book.

Webb, George. A Pima Remembers. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1959.

Memories of George Webb, born in 1893 on the Gila River Reservation.

Wheeler, Ruth. Bright Sunset: The Story of an Indian Girl. New York: New York. Lothrop, 1974.

Story is about adolescence and focuses on the ambivalence a California Indian girl feels about coming of age.

Williams, Barbara. The Secret Name. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1972.

A Navajo girl goes to live with a white family; the story is told from the viewpoint of the white daughter and portrays the difficulty of communication between cultures.

Wilson, Dorothy Clarke. Bright Eyes: The Story of Susette LaFlesche, an Omaha Indian. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974.

Biography of Omaha Indian woman who was a lecturer and journalist.

Witheridge, Elizabeth. Just One Indian Boy. New York: Atheneum, 1974.

Book about several Ojibwa boys and their conflicts in school and problems of courtship and marriage.

Wyatt, Edgar. Cochise: Apache Warrior and Statesman. New York: McGraw Hill, 1953.

Story of 19th century Apache leader who led his people against the whites and became the blood brother of Tom Jeffords.

\_\_\_\_\_. Geronimo, The Last Apache War Chief. McGraw-Hill, 1952.

Geronimo went on the warpath after Mangus Colorado was shot; he was finally captured and ended up riding in Theodore Roosevelt's inaugural parade.

Wyss, Thelma Hatch. Star Girl. New York: Viking, 1967.

Based on a Bannock legend of the Star Husband.

"Four Songs of Life: An old man alone."

I remember well  
my people's songs,  
I will not reveal  
to anyone  
that I  
know these songs.  
it was  
intended for me  
to keep  
them  
in  
secrecy  
for they are now  
mine to die with me.

--Ray Young Bear, Mesquakie

SENIOR HIGH LEVEL--INTRODUCTION

High school students may find value in the list of selected books for that level as well as the additional resources listed for teachers. Depending on student abilities, there are many exciting challenges for high school students--language and translation of oral materials, increasingly sophisticated use of literary devices such as symbolism, and biographical studies of American Indian authors would all make good projects or term papers.

As with the other levels, integration of Indian materials throughout a literature program provides the best means of comparison and contrast with the western literary traditions. Inclusion of poetry, novels, and biography in the list suggests the wide range of materials available for high school readers. Some books, such as Momadav's House Made of Dawn or Liz Cook-Lynn's Then Badger Said This, are difficult reading, but they provide a challenging experience for the student who is interested in the best of contemporary American Indian literature.

Students at this level will want definitive answers to their many questions about the literature and a teacher may feel a sense of inadequacy in handling the barrage of inquiries. This challenge is also one of the beauties of a literature which belongs to a specific culture with links to the past and continued existence in the present. Students as well as teachers will discover that there are indeed questions to which they may never find the answers.

A Yokut songmaker sang this lament at death:

All my life  
I have been seeking,  
Seeking!

This may also be the challenge of American Indian literature. Students can seek out Black Elk, Green Corn Woman, and Coyote, looking to them for new ways of understanding their universe. American Indian literature can open doors to the beauty of the spoken and written word, indeed to the very power of the word.

SENIOR HIGH BOOKS

Akwesasne Notes. Voices from Wounded Knee 1973: The People are Standing Up. Roosevelttown, NY: Akwesasne Notes, 1974.

Story of 1973 Wounded Knee in the words of participants from tapes recorded during the occupation.

Allen, T. D. Navahos Have Five Fingers. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1963.

White couple on the Navajo Reservation interpret Navajo history and customs.

Allen, Terry. The Whispering Wind: Poetry by Young American Indians. New York: Doubleday, 1972.

Poetry from Indian students at the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe.

Armstrong, Virginia Irving. I Have Spoken: American History through the Voices of the Indians. New York: Pocket Books, 1972.

Oratory from the 17th to the 20th centuries organized chronologically; emphasis is on speeches focusing on Indian-white relations.

Astrov, Margot (ed). American Indian Prose and Poetry. New York: Capricorn, 1962.

Originally published in 1946, a classic collection of translated prose and poetry with informative introduction.

Ball, Eve (ed). In the Days of Victoria: Recollections of a Warm Springs Apache. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1970.

Biography of James Kaywavkla, a Warm Springs Apache who was with Geronimo during the 1870s and 1880s and was the only survivor of the Massacre of Tres Castillos in Mexico. Includes many apache legends.

Barrett, S. M. (ed). Geronimo: His Own Story. New York: Ballantine, 1974.

Edited autobiography told in 1905 while Geronimo was a prisoner at Fort Sill; tells stories of Apaches, religion, his life as a prisoner, and his hopes for the future of his people.

Beal, Merrill D. "I Will Fight No More Forever": Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce War. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1963.

Biography of Chief Joseph and his campaign to keep the Wallowa Valley for the Nez Perce Indians.

Bedford, Denton R. Tsali. San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1972.

True story by Minsee Indian about a Cherokee hero who is shot on the orders of the white military during the removal of the Cherokee from North Carolina in 1838.

- Bennett, Jay. The Deadly Gift. Des Moines: Meredith, 1969.  
 Novel about the high school son of a Mohawk steel worker in New York.
- Berger, Thomas. Little Big Man. New York: Dial Press, 1964.  
 Novel related from the point of view of the 11-year old Jack Crabb, adopted member of the Cheyenne and the only white survivor of Custer's Last Stand. Humorous and tragic at the same time.
- Bierhorst, John (ed). In the Trail of the Wind. American Indian Poems and Ritual Orations. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 1971.  
 Collection of literal translations from over 40 languages with an explanatory introduction and glossary.
- Blackburn, Thomas C. (ed). December's Child: A Book of Chumash Oral Narratives. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1976.  
 Stories gathered from the Chumash people of California which tell how people lived and believed before the whites came; valuable for understanding contemporary beliefs.
- Bourland, Hal. When the Legends Die. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1963.  
 Story of Tom Black Bull who was brought up in traditional ways and became a broncobuster in the white world; 20th century setting.
- Brandon, William. The Magic World: American Indian Songs and Poems. New York: William Morrow, 1971.  
 Collection of free translations of traditional poetry of the 19th and 20th centuries.
- Brant, Charles S. (ed). Jim Whitewolf: The Life of a Kiowa Apache Indian. New York: Dover, 1969.  
 Autobiography of a Kiowa Apache during the 2nd half of the 19th century. Originally the story was told in English and Kiowa to Brant and covers Whitewolf's childhood up to 1949; shows changes from tribal society to modern life.
- Brown, John Epes. The Sacred Pipe: Black Elk's Account of the Seven Rites of the Oglala Sioux. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1953.  
 Black Elk's interpretation of Sioux sacred rites.
- Brown, Vinson. Great Upon the Mountain: Crazy Horse of America. Healdsburg, CA: Naturegraph 1971.  
 Biography of Crazy Horse, Oglala Sioux, during the mid-19th century.
- Burland, Cottie. North American Indian Mythology. New York: Tudor, 1965.  
 Summary of characters and heroes of Indian mythology divided according to regions. Illustrated.

Capps, Benjamin. A Woman of the People. Greenwich, CT: Fawcett, 1971.

Helen Morrison and her sister Kathy are captured by Comanche Indians around 1854. Helen learns Comanche ways, marries Burning Hand and stays with the Indians.

Chee, Hosteen Clah, with Frank J. Newcomb. Navajo Bird Tales. Wheaton, IL: Theosophical Publishing House, 1970.

Collection of 16 tales related by a medicine man. Illustrated by Na-Ton-SA-Ka of the Navajo Ceremonial Arts Museum in Santa Fe.

Chief Eagle, D. Winter Count. Denver: Golden Bell Press, 1968.

Account of the Teton Sioux around 1868. Turtleheart is married to Evensigh, an orphaned white girl who is captured, taken to St. Louis, and eventually returns and dies at Wounded Knee.

Clark, Ella E. Indian Legends from the Northern Rockies. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1966.

Stories from 12 tribes of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming: a variety of kinds of stories and a bibliography.

\_\_\_\_\_. Indian Legends of the Pacific Northwest. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1953.

Collection of 100 tribal tales of Washington and Oregon with the theme of Indian belief in life and the spirit of nature.

Coatsworth, Emerson, and Dailey, Robert C. Indians of Quetico.

Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1957.

Life of Ojibway in Quetico border region before the whites came.

Corle, Edwin. Fig Tree John. New York: Liveright, 1971.

Originally published in 1935, the tragic story of Agocho (Fig Tree John) who settled near the Salton Sea in 1906 to escape living on a reservation. Agocho tries to bring his son up with Apache ways, but the son is drawn into the white world.

Cronyn, George W. (ed). American Indian Poetry: An Anthology of Songs and Chants. New York: Liveright, 1970.

Originally published in 1918; includes most culture areas and many types of songs. The translations are characteristic of the period during which Cronyn collected the material.

Curtis, Natalie. The Indians' Book: Songs and Legends of the American Indians. New York: Dover, 1968.

A good resource published first in 1907; includes text and music collected by Curtis.

Cushman, Dan. Stay Away, Joe. Great Falls, MT: Stay Away, Joe, Pub., 1968.

Humorous account of Big Joe Champlain, a marine in WW II and Korea, who returns to Montana to find his family trying to get ahead in white society.

Davis, Russell, and Ashabranner, Brent. Chief Joseph: War Chief of the Nez Perce. New York: McGraw Hill, 1962.

Chief Joseph's leadership and strategy; includes speeches and travel routes.

Day, A. Grove. The Sky Clears: Poetry of the American Indians. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1964.

First published in 1951, a collection of songs with extensive commentary. Over 40 tribes are represented, arranged geographically. Good bibliography.

Deloria, Ella Cara. Dakota Texts. New York: G. E. Stechert, 1932.

Sioux transcriptions and translations of tales gathered by Deloria in North and South Dakota.

Deloria, Vine. Custer Died for Your Sins: An Indian Manifesto. New York: Macmillan, 1969.

Sioux leader expresses the humor and frustration of contemporary Indian existence. Deloria gets to the basic reasons for Indian attitudes toward whites, the government, anthropologists, missionaries, etc.

\_\_\_\_\_. God is Red. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1973.

Discusses and contrasts Indian and European religious concepts as well as concepts of time and space. A difficult book about a serious and important subject.

\_\_\_\_\_. We Talk, You Listen: New Tribes, New Turf. New York: Macmillan, 1970.

Modern American life and its problems are dealt with--racial conflict, genocide, capitalism, etc.; Deloria sees Indian culture as providing the best model to solve these problems.

Dial, Adolph, and Eliades, David. The Only Land I Know. San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1974.

About the Lumbee Indians of North Carolina.

Dodge, Robert K. and McCullough, Joseph B. Voices from Wah'kon-tah: Contemporary Poetry of Native Americans. New York: International Publishers, 1974.

Collection of recent poetry by young Native American writers.

Dyk, Walter (ed). Son of Old Man Hat: A Navajo Autobiography. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1967.

A reprint of the 1938 edition in which Left Handed tells a frank story of his life. Born in 1868, he can relate how a Navajo of the last century lived.

Eastman, Charles A. (Ohiyesa). From the Deep Woods to Civilization. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1916.

Autobiography which is a continuation of Indian Boyhood; traces his education in Nebraska and later medical school at Boston University.

\_\_\_\_\_. Indian Boyhood. Greenwich, CN: Fawcett, 1972.

Originally published in 1902; autobiography of the first 13 years of his life.

\_\_\_\_\_. Soul of an Indian. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1911.

Autobiographical; emphasis on religion of the Sioux during the 19th century. Includes information on the Great Mystery, human and animal relationships, ceremonies, myths, and legends.

Fall, Thomas. The Ordeal of Running Standing. New York: Bantam Books, 1971.

Running Standing is a Kiowa in Oklahoma who tries to be successful in the white world but cannot learn enough to succeed with the dishonest and greedy men he finds. Shows an Indian trying to maintain Indian values but lured by the promises of white society.

Feldman, Susan (ed). The Storytelling Stone: Myths and Tales of the American Indians. New York: Dell, 1971.

Introduction plus a collection of tales characteristic of the Native American oral tradition; 52 myths and folktales grouped according to type.

Frazier, Meta Lohnes. Sacajawea, the Girl Nobody Knows. New York: McKay, 1967.

Based on historical documents; traces Sacajawea on the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Fuller, Iola. The Shining Trail. New York: Duell, Sloan, & Pearce, 1943.

Tomah, friend of Black Hawk, and Wenona, a Sioux, follow Black Hawk against white settlers and troops; set in Illinois in 1831-32. Sympathetic to Black Hawk.

Gridley, Marion E. American Indian Women. New York: Hawthorn, 1974.

Collection of 19 biographies about Indian women leaders plus less complete sketches of other Indian women.

Grinnell, George Bird (ed). Blackfoot Lodge Tales: The Story of a Prairie People. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1962.

Originally published in 1892; tales collected by the author with a chapter on the history of the Blackfoot.

\_\_\_\_\_. By Cheyenne Campfires. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1971.

Originally published in 1926; collection is divided into war stories, stories of mystery, hero myths, earliest stories, culture hero stories, and trickster tales.

\_\_\_\_\_. Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk Tales. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1961.

Originally published in 1889; half of the book is stories and folktales, half is information on the tribe's history and customs.

Hale, Janet Campbell. Owl's Song. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1974.

Story of Billy White Hawk from a reservation in Idaho who comes to the city.

Hamilton, Charles E. (ed). Cry of the Thunderbird: The American Indian's Own Story. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1972.

Includes about 100 stories and speeches written or told by Native Americans. Illustrated by Indian artists.

Howard, Helen A. and McGarth, Dan L. War Chief Joseph. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1964.

Scholarly biography of Chief Joseph who as a brilliant military strategist and peace-loving man tried to save his people from persecution.

Jackson, Donald (ed). Black Hawk, An Autobiography. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1955.

First published in 1833, the book tells the story of the Salk warrior who led his people in a 15 weeks' war and migration.

Joseph, Alvin M. The Patriot Chiefs: A Chronicle of American Indian Leadership. New York: Viking, 1968.

Historical review of Indian leaders from Hiawatha to Chief Joseph.

Karoniaktatie. Native Colours. Roosevelttown, NY: Akwesasne Notes, 1975.

Book of poetry which covers the author's life from the Mohawk Reservation to prep school and then his return to his People and the old ways.

Katz, Jane (ed). I Am the Fire of Time: The Voices of Native American Women. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1977.

Collection of writings and excerpts from longer works by Native American women arranged chronologically.

Keith, Harold. Komanticia. New York: Crowell, 1965.

Set in the 1860s; Pedro Pavon is captured by Comanches and moves from being a slave to an adopted son of the chief and finally a Comanche hero. Great deal of emphasis on the brutality of Comanche life.

Kroeber, Theodora. The Inland Whale: Nine Stories Retold from California Indian Legends. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1959.

Collection of tales and a discussion of each. Each story has a woman character and each represents a universal literary theme.

\_\_\_\_\_. Ishi in Two Worlds: A Biography of the Last Wild Indian in North America. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1961.

Ishi was the last of Yahi Indians. He was "rescued" by the anthropologist A. L. Kroeber and spent the last years of his life at the University of California museum.

Lame Deer, John (Fire), and Erdoes, Richard. Lame Deer: Seeker of Visions. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1972.

Autobiography of a contemporary Sioux holy man.

LaPointe, James. Legends of the Lakota. San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1972.

Stories, myths, and legends of the Sioux told in modern context by a contemporary Lakota author.

Levitas, Gloria, Vivello, Frank R. and Vivello, Jacqueline J. American Indian Prose and Poetry: We Wait in the Darkness. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1974.

Anthology divided into three sections; first two sections are according to culture areas with a brief section on contemporary writers.

- Linderman, Frank B. Plenty Coups: Chief of the Crows. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1962.  
Originally published in 1930; Plenty Coups was born in 1848 and told the story of the old days--fighting with General Crook and witnessing the passing of the buffalo.
- Lourie, Dick. Come to Power. Trumansburg, NY: The Crossing Press, 1974.  
Eleven contemporary American Indian poets.
- Lowenfels, Walter (ed). From the Belly of the Shark: A New Anthology of Native Americans. New York: Vintage, 1973.  
Chicano, Eskimo, Hawaiian, American Indian, Puerto Rican, Black, and White poetry by contemporary writers.
- Lurie, Nancy Oestreich (ed). Mountain Wolf Woman, Sister of Crashing Thunder: The Autobiography of a Winnebago Woman. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1966.  
Excellent autobiography of a woman who lived to see the changes of the 20th century on Indian lives. Mountain Wolf Woman was born in 1884 and lived to be 75.
- Marquis, Thomas Bailey. Wooden Leg: A Warrior Who Fought Custer. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1962.  
Cheyenne tells about the Battle of Little Bighorn (1876) as he saw it.
- Marriott, Alice. Maria: The Potter of San Ildefonso. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1963.  
Story of famous Indian potter Maria Martinez who revived and developed the famous black pottery of her tribe.
- Marriott, Alice and Rachlin, Carol K. American Indian Mythology. New York: New American Library, 1972.  
Good collection of myths and legends arranged according to theme and representing over 20 tribes. Lengthy introduction.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Plains Indian Mythology. New York: Crowell, 1975.  
Divided into creation myths, how and why stories, stories of the 18th and 19th centuries, and stories of today.
- McLuhan, Terry C. Touch the Earth: A Self-Portrait of Indian Existence. New York: Pocket Books, 1972.  
Artistic collection of literature and speeches from the 16th to the 20th centuries illustrated with photographs by Edward S. Curtis.
- McTaggart, Frederick. Wolf That I Am: In Search of the Red Earth People. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1976.  
Author's account of his study of the Mesquakie oral tradition and a record of his visits to the Mesquakie Settlement near Tama, Iowa.
- Means, Florence Crannell. Our Cup is Broken. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1969.  
Sarah, a Hopi, is torn between traditional and white ways. She goes to school in Kansas but returns to the mesa.

Meyer, William. Native Americans: The New Indian Resistance. New York: International, 1971.

Strong statement about the treatment Native Americans have received; author's bias toward Indians is clear throughout.

Milton, John R. (ed). The American Indian Speaks. Vermillion: University of South Dakota Press, 1969.

Anthology of contemporary Indian writing--short stories, articles, and poetry.

\_\_\_\_\_. Four Indian Poets. Vermillion: Dakota Press, 1974.

Collection of poetry by John Barsness, Paula Gunn Allen, Todd Haycock, and Jeff Saunders.

Mitchell, Emerson Blackhorse and Allen, T. D. Miracle Hill: The Story of a Navajo Boy. Norman: University of Oklahoma, 1967.

Autobiography of "Bronco," a young Navajo, written with the help of his teacher at the Institute of American Indian Arts.

Momaday, Natachee Scott. American Indian Authors. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1972.

Anthology which includes both traditional and contemporary literature--legends, poetry, biography, history, and short stories. Discussion questions and brief biographical sketches included.

Momaday, N. Scott. The Gourd Dancer. New York: Harper and Row, 1976.

Collection of Momaday's poetry.

\_\_\_\_\_. House Made of Dawn. New York: Harper and Row, 1968

Pulitzer prize winning novel of a young Indian man, Abel, who returns to the pueblo after WW II, is relocated in Los Angeles, and ultimately returns to Indian ways.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Names: A Memoir by N. Scott Momaday. New York: Harper and Row, 1976.

A genealogy of Momaday's family; useful with The Way to Rainy Mountain.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Way to Rainy Mountain. New York: Ballantine, 1970.

Kiowa tradition in three parts: mythical, historical, and personal. An excellent choice if only one book can be used as a class assignment.

Nabokov, Peter (ed). Two Leggings; The Making of a Crow Warrior. New York: Crowell, 1967.

Life of a 19th century Crow warrior with detail about the Sun Dance ceremony, religion, and social values.

Nasnaga. Indians' Summer. New York: Harper and Row, 1975.

Humorous and "fantastic" account of Indians taking over the United States on July 4, 1976.

Neihardt, John G. Black Elk Speaks; Being the Life Story of a Holy Man of the Oglala Sioux. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1961.

Edited autobiography of the Sioux Black Elk which details his visions, gives legends and stories, historical accounts of the Battle of Little Bighorn, and Wounded Knee.

\_\_\_\_\_. When the Tree Flowered: The Fictional Autobiography of Eagle Voice, A Sioux Indian. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1970.

Fictional story of Indian at the time of Little Bighorn; filled with information on Sioux customs, religion, and history.

Nequatewa, Edmund. Truth of a Hopi: Stories Relating to the Origin, Myths and Clan Histories of the Hopi. Flagstaff, AZ: Museum of Northern Arizona, 1967.

Hopi stories of creation, origins, and beliefs.

Niatum, Duane. Carriers of the Dream Wheel. New York: Harper and Row, 1975.  
Collection of contemporary Native American poetry.

Ortiz, Simon. Going For the Rain. New York: Harper and Row, 1976.  
Collection of Ortiz's poetry.

\_\_\_\_\_. Howbah Indians. Tucson: Blue Moon Press, 1978.  
Collection of stories by Acoma writer.

Pitseolak. Pitseolak: Pictures out of my Life. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1972.

Story of an Eskimo woman who is a fine graphic artist; edited by Dorothy Eber and illustrated with Pitseolak's drawings.

Place, Marion T. Retreat to the Bear Paw: The Story of the Nez Perce. New York: Four Winds Press, 1970.

Account of the fight and flight of the Nez Perce under Chief Joseph.

Porter, C. Pavne. Our Indian Heritage: Profiles of Twelve Great Leaders. Philadelphia: Chilton, 1964

Accounts of 12 Indian Americans fighting for their land--Hiawatha, Pope, Little Turtle, Sequoyah, Seattle, Osceola, Little Crow, Captain Jack, Chief Joseph, Wovoka, and Ishi.

Ooyawayma, Polingavsi (Elizabeth Q. White) as told to Vada Carlson.

No Turning Back: A True Account of a Hopi Indian Girl's Struggle to Bridge the Gap Between the World of her People and the World of the White Man. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1964.

Autobiography of a Hopi woman born in 1892 documents the painful process of separation from her Hopi culture while she attended school. Later she taught in government Indian schools.

Radin, Paul. Crashing Thunder: The Autobiography of a Winnebago. New York: Dover, 1963.

Originally published in 1920; the subject of the book was born in the second half of the 19th century and tells of his education, the work of the shaman, adolescence, initiation into the medicine

dance, marriage, sexual promiscuity, alcoholism, murder, jail, experience with peyote. A frank account.

Rose, Wendy. Hopi Roadrunner Dancing. Greenfield Center, NY: Greenfield Review Press, 1973.

Collection of Rose's poetry.

Rosen, Kenneth. The Man to Send the Rain Clouds: Contemporary Stories by American Indians. New York: Vintage, 1975.

Collection of contemporary short stories.

\_\_\_\_\_. Voices of the Rainbow. New York: Viking Press, 1975.

Collection of contemporary poetry by Native Americans.

Rothenberg, Jerome. Shaking the Pumpkin: Traditional Poetry of the Indian North Americas. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1972.

Songs, tales and drama in free translations; difficult for the high school level.

Sanders, Thomas E., and Peek, Walter E. Literature of the American Indian. Beverly Hills: Glencoe Press, 1973.

Comprehensive anthology with introductory chapters to each section: includes songs, legends, history, oratory, and contemporary poetry and fiction.

Sando, Joe S. The Pueblo Indians. San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1976.

General description of Pueblos today as well as a chronicle of Pueblo history.

Sandoz, Mari. The Battle of the Little Bighorn. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1966.

Describes the battle and gives background of Sioux-government relations.

\_\_\_\_\_. Cheyenne Autumn. New York: Hastings House, 1953.

Story of 278 Cheyenne who in 1878 left the reservation to return to their original homeland and were pursued by 10,000 U.S. troops.

\_\_\_\_\_. Crazy Horse: Strange Man of the Oglalas. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1961.

Crazy Horse died in 1877 after the Battle of Little Bighorn; the book tells of his visions and bravery during a difficult period for the Plains Indians.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Story Catcher. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1963.

Lance, a young Sioux, wants to record the history of his people; finally he is acknowledged as "the story catcher."

Scott, Lalla. Karnee: A Paiute Narrative. Greenwich, CT: Fawcett, 1966.

Story of half-breed Annie Lowry, a Paiute in Nevada.

Schultz, James Williard. My Life as an Indian. Morristown, MN: Corner House, 1973.

First published in 1907; describes the life of the author among the Blackfoot Indians.

Senungetuk, Joseph E. Give or Take a Century: An Eskimo Chronicle. San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1973.

Biography of an Eskimo artist. Describes history, hunting, fishing, and customs. Contains a chronology of Native history and many illustrations.

Shipek, Florence C. The Autobiography of Delphina Cuero, A Diegueno Indian. Los Angeles: Dawson's Book Shop, 1968.

This book has limited availability but is interesting as the story of an Indian woman in southern California during the early part of the century.

Silko, Leslie. Ceremony. New York: Viking, 1977.

Novel by a Laguna woman about the return of a veteran after WW II to his home on the Laguna reservation.

\_\_\_\_\_. Laguna Woman. Greenfield Center, NY: Greenfield Review Press, 1974.

Collection of Silko's poetry.

Simmons, Leo W. (ed). Sun Chief: The Autobiography of a Hopi Indian. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1942.

Autobiography of Don Talayesva from Oraibi on the Third Mesa. Includes information on religious ceremonies, family and clan relationships, and supernatural beings.

Standing Bear, Chief Luther. Land of the Spotted Eagle. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1933.

Autobiography of Lakota chief born in 1860s; focus on family life, social customs, religion, and tribal values.

\_\_\_\_\_. My People the Sioux. Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 1974.

First published in 1928; autobiographical account of Standing Bear's experiences at Carlisle Indian School and his return to the reservation.

Stands in Timber, John, and Liberty, Margot. Cheyenne Memories. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1967.

Autobiography mixed with history, culture, and philosophy of life.

Storm, Hyemeyohsts. Seven Arrows. New York: Harper and Row, 1972.

Controversial account of Cheyenne mythology. Indian Historian reports that the book "desecrates the Cheyenne religion: but others have found it instructive about Indian philosophy.

Straight, Michael. A Very Small Remnant. New York: Knopf, 1963.

Major Ned Wynkoop tells the story of the Massacre of Black Kettle and the Cheyenne in 1864.

Thompson, Stith. Tales of the North American Indians. Bloomington: Indian University Press, 1966.

First published in 1929, a classic collection of tales organized according to type--myth, trickster, hero, journeys to other worlds, animal wives and husbands, tales borrowed from Europeans, and Bible stories.

Turner, Frederick W. III. The Portable North American Indian Reader. New York: Viking, 1974.

Anthology which includes a variety of materials--myths and tales, poetry and oratory, culture contact, and image and anti-image.

Tyler, Hamilton A. Pueblo Animals and Myths. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1975.

More for study than for fun; describes Pueblo beliefs about animals, birds, and nature.

Underhill, Ruth M. Red Man's Religion: Beliefs and Practices of the Indians North of Mexico. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1965.

Introduction to religious practices of Native Americans; raises questions rather than proposing solutions.

Vanderwerth, W. C. Indian Oratory: Famous Speeches by Noted Indian Chieftains. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1971.

Collection of important speeches each preceded by an explanation of the situation and information on the speaker.

Vestal, Stanley. Happy Hunting Grounds. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1975.

Reprint of the 1928 book; fictionalized account of Plains life and a Cherokee chief, Whirlwind.

Vinz, Mark and White, James L. (eds). The First Skin Around Me, Poems by Native Americans. Moorehead, MN: The Dacotah Territory Press, 1976.

A brief and inexpensive collection of several contemporary poets.

Vizenor, Gerald. Anishinabe Adisokan: Tales of the Anishinabe People. Minneapolis: Nodin Press, 1970.

Tales of the Anishinabe (Chippewa) people which were first published during the 19th century--creation tales, tales of naming children, coming of age, marriage, and religion. One section deals with Manabozho, the trickster hero.

\_\_\_\_\_. Anishinabe Nagamon: Songs of the People. Minneapolis: Nodin Press, 1970.

Vizenor's interpretations of the songs of the people who have been called Ojibway, Ojibwa, and Chippewa. Includes love songs, spring songs, dream songs, midewiwin, and war songs.

Waters, Frank. Book of the Hopi. New York: Viking, 1963.

Written with the help of 32 Hopi elders; about the history, art, and religion of the Hopi people.

- \_\_\_\_\_. The Man Who Killed the Deer. New York: Pocket Books, 1971.  
Mariniano, part Pueblo and part Apache, is an outcast because he has been to government schools. He also kills a deer out of season and must regain his place among his people. A serious account of the conflict between Indian and white ways.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Pumpkin Seed Point. New York: Viking, 1969.  
Autobiographical account of Waters' stay on the Hopi reservation.
- Welch, James. Riding the Earthboy 40. New York: Harper and Row, 1971.  
Collection of Welch's poetry on subjects of being Indian, nature, Montana, and philosophy of life.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Winter in the Blood. New York: Harper and Row, 1974.  
Novel about a Blackfeet Indian in Montana set in contemporary times.
- Williams, Ted C. The Reservation. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1976.  
Written by a Tuscarora Indian, the book tells about his boyhood and the social, political, and economic life of the people by using legend, myth, history, and modern experiences.
- Witt, Shirley Hill, and Steiner, Stan. The Way: An Anthology of American Indian Literature. New York: Knopf, 1972.  
Collection of materials from early tales to contemporary accounts.
- Yazzie, Ethelou (ed). Navajo History, Volume I. Chinle: Navajo Community College, 1971.  
Stories of the history of the Navajo--Four Worlds, Changing Woman, Spider Woman, the Twins, Coyote, and other myth figures. Illustrated with paintings and photographs.
- Zuni People with Alvina Quam (translator). The Zunis: Self-Portrayals. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1972.  
Collection of 46 stories from the oral tradition of the Zuni--life, beliefs, history. Includes all types of stories--those on society, history, teaching tales, religious stories, and stories of war and defense.

RESOURCES FOR THE TEACHER ON AMERICAN INDIAN LITERATURE

American Indian Historical Society. Indian Voices: The First Convocation of American Indian Scholars. San Francisco: American Indian Educational Publishers, 1970.

Several articles on Indian studies as well as Momaday's lecture "The Man Made of Words."

\_\_\_\_\_. The Native American Today: The Second Convocation of American Indian Scholars. San Francisco: American Indian Educational Publishers, 1974.

Includes articles on curriculum development and Indian education.

"An Interview with N. Scott Momaday." Puerto Del Sol, 12(1973), 21-38.

N. Scott Momaday discusses writing and his role as an American Indian author.

Bernardi, Anne L. "Native American Literature." English Journal, 64 (January 1975), 71-72.

A curricular study for 11th grade English.

Brandon, William. "American Indian Literature." Indian Historian, 4(Summer 1971), 53-55.

A review of several collections of Indian materials.

Chapman, Abraham. Literature of the American Indians: Views and Interpretations. New York: New American Library, 1975.

Anthology of articles of critical thought from the late 1900s to the present.

Dearmin, Evalyn Titus. "Ethnic Bibliographies as Aids in the Teaching of Composition." College Composition and Communication, 27(February 1976), 36-40.

The use of pluralistic materials in the writing class is stressed.

Dillingham, Peter. "Literature of the American Indian." English Journal, 62(January 1973), 37-41.

Survey of materials on the American Indian.

Evers, Lawrence J. "Words and Place: A Reading of House Made of Dawn." Western American Literature, 11(February 1977), 297-320.

A thorough analysis of the novel emphasizing language and landscape.

Garrett, Roland. "The Notion of Language in Some Kiowa Folktales." Indian Historian, 5(Summer 1972), 32-37, 42.

Discussion of some of the tales in The Way to Rainy Mountain.

Golub, Lester S. "The New American Revolution: Multi-Cultural Literature in the English Classroom." English Journal, 64(September 1975), 23-26, Outline for multi-cultural English courses at the secondary level.

Haslam, Gerald. "American Indians: Poets of the Cosmos." Western American Literature, 5(Spring 1970), 15-29.  
Discussion and examples of poetry and tales.

\_\_\_\_\_. "American Oral Literature: Our Forgotten Heritage." English Journal, 60(September 1971), 709-723.  
Discussion of the oral tradition.

\_\_\_\_\_. "The Light That Tells the Word: Native American Literature." South Dakota Review, 11(1973), 27-41.  
Discussion of style and types of oral literature.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Literature of the People: Native American Voices." College Language Association Journal, 15(1971), 153-170.  
Discusses purposes of Native American literature.

Hylton, Marion W. "On the Trail of Pollen: Momaday's House Made of Dawn." Critique, No. 2 14(1972), 60-69.  
Critical article on the novel.

Lewis, Robert W. "English and American Indian Studies." Indian Historian, 6(Fall 1973), 32-37.  
Suggestions for the use of Indian literature in classes.

McAllister, Harold S. "Incarnate Grace and the Path of Salvation in House Made of Dawn." South Dakota Review, 12(Winter 1974-75), 115-125.  
Focuses on Angela and also accounts for many of the Christian allusions in the novel.

McCluskey, Sally. "Black Elk Speaks: and so does John Neihardt." Western American Literature, 6(Winter 1972), 231-242.  
Approaches the book as literature rather than autobiography.

McTaggart, Frederick. "Native American Literature: Teachings for the Self." English Education, 6(October-November 1974), 3-10.  
Purpose of the literature and an explanation of the oral tradition using material from Seven Arrows by Storm.

Nicholas, Charles A. "The Way to Rainy Mountain: N. Scott Momaday's Hard Journey Back." South Dakota Review, 13(Winter 1975-76), 149-158.  
Discussion of the book's organization and the convergence of personal and cultural experience.

Oleson, Carole. "The Remembered Earth: Momaday's House Made of Dawn." South Dakota Review, 11(Spring 1973), 59-78.  
Discusses the novel and the meaning carried by the symbol of the earth.

- Red Wing, Princess. "Indian Communications." College Composition and Communication, 23(December 1972), 350-356.  
Includes poems, prayers, chants, and list of Indian contributions.
- Roemer, Kenneth M. "Survey Courses, Indian Literature, and The Way to Rainy Mountain." College English, 37(February 1976), 619-624.  
Argues that if only one book is used in a course, use this one. Excellent overview and analyses of Chapters 4, 14, and 24.
- Sayre, Robert F. "Vision and Experience in Black Elk Speaks." College English, 32(February 1971), 509-535.  
Excellent discussion of Black Elk Speaks.
- Stensland, Anna Lee. "The Indian Presence in American Literature." English Journal, 66(March 1977), 37-41.  
Reviews Indian stereotypes in American literature and looks to Indian mythology and contemporary literature for new images.
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Indian Writers and Indian Lives." Integrated Education, 12(November-December 1974), 3-7.  
Argument for inclusion of Indian literature in junior and senior high schools.
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Traditional Poetry of the American Indian." English Journal, 64(September, 1975), 41-47.  
Summary and annotated bibliography of various translations.
- Theisz, R. D. Perspectives on Teaching Indian Literature. Spearfish, SD: Black Hills State College, 1977.  
Guidebook divided into sections on the learning process and the course itself. Includes sample course outlines and bibliography.
- Trimble, Martha Scott. N. Scott Momaday. Boise, ID: Boise State College, 1973.  
Discussion of works, biography, and bibliography; a good reference.
- Welch, James. "Tradition and Indian Poetry." South Dakota Review, 11(Autumn 1973), 39-40.  
Contemporary writer's view of traditional heritage.

## ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

An Annotated Bibliography of Young People's Fiction on American Indians. Curriculum Bulletin #11. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1972.

Books listed by tribe.

About Indians. Ottawa, Canada: Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1973.

Annotated Bibliography of Multi-Ethnic Curriculum Materials. Lincoln: Nebraska State Department of Education, 1975.

Antell, Will, and Antell, Lee. American Indians: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Library Resources. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 1970.

Includes "Guidelines for Evaluating Books about American Indians."

ASD Adult Library Materials Committee. "A Selective Bibliography of Bibliographies of Indian Materials for Adults." American Libraries, 3(February 1973), 115-117.

Checklist for specialized as well as general bibliographies.

Banks, James. Teaching Strategies for Ethnic Studies. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1975.

Overview of ethnic studies; includes bibliographies for each group.

Bibliography of Nonprint Instructional Materials on the American Indian. Provo, UT: Brigham Young University, Institute of American Indian Studies, 1972.

Includes films, slides, transparencies, maps, charts, records, multimedia kits.

Byler, Mary Gloyne. American Indian Authors for Young Readers: A Selected Bibliography. New York: Association on American Indian Affairs, 1973.

Limited to Indian authors.

Cane, Suzanne S., Chatfield, Carrol A., Holmes, Margaret C., and Peterson, Christine C. Selected Media About the American Indian for Young Children K-3. Boston: Massachusetts Department of Education, 1970.

Annotated list of books and other resources.

Dunn, Lynn P. American Indians! A Study Guide and Sourcebook. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1975.

The Emerging Minorities in America: A Resource Guide for Teachers. Santa Barbara: Santa Barbara County Board of Education, 1972.

"For the Young." Indian Historian, 8(Fall 1975), 51-52.

Lists several elementary books recommended by the Indian Historical Society.

- Gallagher, James J. An Annotated Bibliography of Anthropological Materials for High School Use. New York: MacMillan, 1967.  
Not limited to Indians.
- Gill, George A. A Reference Resource Guide of the American Indian. Tempe, AZ: Arizona State University Press, 1974.  
Includes lists of agencies, museums, films, records, libraries, publishers, etc.
- Gollnick, Donna M., Klassen, Frank H., and Yff, Joost. Multicultural Education and Ethnic Studies in the United States: An Analysis and Annotated Bibliography of Selected ERIC Documents. Washington, D.C.: American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education and ERIC Clearinghouse on Teacher Education, 1976.
- Gridley, Marion E. Indians of Today. 4th ed. Chicago: I.C.F.P. Inc., 1971.  
A "Who's Who" of Indian people.
- Haywood, Charles. A Bibliography of North American Folklore and Folksong. 2nd ed. New York: Dover, 1961.  
Includes both articles and books; arranged according to culture areas.
- Henry, Jeannette. Index to Literature on the American Indian (1970, 1971, 1972, 1973). San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975.  
Annual bibliography divided according to tribe and subject areas.
- Hirschfelder, Arlene. American Indian and Eskimo Authors: A Comprehensive Bibliography. New York: Association on American Indian Affairs, 1973.
- \_\_\_\_\_. American Indian and Eskimo Authors: A Representative Bibliography. New York: Association on American Indian Affairs, 1970.
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Bibliography of Sources and Materials for Teaching about American Indians." Social Education, 36(May 1972), 488-493.  
Includes teaching units and visual and written materials.
- Hodge, William H. A Bibliography of Contemporary North American Indians. New York: Interland, 1976.  
Includes study guides.
- Idea Exchange: Native Americans. 5(Autumn 1975). Greensboro, NC: Learning Institute of North Carolina.  
Lists books, audio-visual resources, newspapers, etc.
- Index to Bibliographies Held by Project Media. Minneapolis: National Indian Education Association, 1974.
- Jacobson, Angeline. Contemporary Native American Literature: A Selected and Partially Annotated Bibliography. Metuchan, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1977.  
Focus is on literature between 1960 and 1976.

- Johnson, Harry A. Ethnic American Minorities: A Guide to Media and Materials. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1976.  
Includes historical perspectives, curriculum suggestions, and annotated bibliography.
- Keating, Charlotte W. Building Bridges of Understanding Between Cultures. Tucson: Palo Verde Publishing Co., 1971.  
Primarily elementary and high school titles.
- Klein, Barry T. and Icolari, Daniel. Reference Encyclopedia of the American Indian. 2 vols., 2nd ed. Rye, NY: Todd Publications, 1973.  
Some useful information on museums, tribal councils, local Indian associations.
- Lass-Woodfin, Mary Jo. (ed). Books on American Indians and Eskimos: A Selection Guide for Children and Young Adults. Chicago: American Library Association, 1978.  
The most thorough and up-to-date annotations.  
"Legends and Myths." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1969. Bibliography available from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Marquis, Arnold. A Guide to America's Indians: Ceremonials, Reservations, and Museums. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1974.  
Book is divided regionally.
- Marken, Jack. The Indians and Eskimos of North America: A Bibliography of Books in Print Through 1972. Vermillion: Dakota Press, 1973.
- \_\_\_\_\_. The American Indian: Language and Literature. Arlington Heights, IL: AHM Publishing Corp., 1978.
- Murdock, G. P. and O'Leary, Timothy J. Ethnographic Bibliography of North America. 4th ed. New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files, 1975.  
Bibliography arranged by tribe and culture areas.
- Naumer, Janet Noll. "American Indians: A Bibliography of Sources." American Libraries, 1(October 1970), 861-864.  
General list of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and non-print materials.
- Oaks, Priscilla. Minority Studies: A Selective Annotated Bibliography. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1975.  
Includes sections on Native Americans, Spanish Americans, Afro-Americans, and Asian Americans.
- Owen, Roger C., Deetz, James J. F., and Fisher, Anthony D. The North American Indians: A Sourcebook. New York: MacMillan, 1967.  
Includes basic articles, bibliography, and film lists.
- Prucha, Francis Paul. A Bibliographical Guide to the History of Indian-White Relations in the United States. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977.  
Thorough bibliography.

Smith, William F., Jr. "American Indian Literature." English Journal, 63(January 1974), 68-72.

Annotated bibliography of anthologies, autobiographies, poetry, and traditional narratives.

Stensland, Anna Lee. "American Indian Culture: Promises, Problems, and Possibilities." English Journal, 60(December 1971), 1195-1200.  
Includes list of books for high school and junior high.

. Literature by and about the American Indian: An Annotated Bibliography for Junior and Senior High School Students. Urbana, IL: National Council of Teachers of English, 1973.

Includes discussion and study guides for particular books.

Ullom, Judith C. Folklore of the North American Indians. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1969.

Reference work; one section on books for children.

Whiteford, Andrew Hunter. North American Indian Arts. New York: Golden Press, 1970.

Survey of American Indian art; can be useful with the traditional literature.

Williams, Carroll W. and Bird, Gloria. A Filmography for American Indian Education. Santa Fe, NM: 21a Cine, Inc. n.d.

300 reviews of films.

## STEREOTYPING AND MISREPRESENTATION

- Abel, Midge B. "American Indian Life as Portrayed in Children's Literature." Elementary English, 50(February 1973), 202-208.
- American Indian Historical Society. Common Misconceptions about American Indians. San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1968.
- Bataille, Gretchen M. "Education and the Images of the American Indian." Explorations in Ethnic Studies, 1(January 1978), 37-49.
- Bean, Lowell John. "The Language of Stereotype." Indian Historian, 2(Fall 1969), 6-11.  
Critique of California Indian Days, a 4th grade book, and analysis of the distortion and inaccuracies.
- Byler, Mary Gloyne. "The Image of American Indians Projected by Non-Indian Writers." Library Journal, 99(15 February 1974), 546-549.
- Costo, Rupert, and Henry, Jeannette. Textbooks and the American Indian. San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1970.  
Review of the misrepresentation of American Indians in history and sociology textbooks.
- Falkenhagen, Maria, and Kelly, Inga K. "Teacher Perception of Stereotypes." Journal of American Indian Education, 13(January 1974), 9-13.  
Review of what teachers think is stereotypical about Indians; ends with suggestions to help teachers assess fictional literature about Native Americans.
- Gallant, Ruth. "Issues and Interests: First Grade Through College." North Dakota English, 1(Summer, 1976), 26-31.  
Suggestions for textbook evaluation, fiction evaluation, and detecting teacher ethnocentrism.
- \_\_\_\_\_. The American Indian in American History. San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1970.  
Survey of history texts at grade and high school levels.
- Henry, Jeannette. "Our Inaccurate Textbooks." Indian Historian, 1(December 1967), 21-24.  
Focus on social sciences; lists specific criticisms.
- Keiser, Albert. The Indian in American Literature. New York: Oxford University Press, 1933.  
A classic study tracing the Indian in literature from Pocahontas through the 20th century.
- Kelley, Ernece B. (ed). Searching for America. Urbana, IL: NCTE, 1972.  
Lists criteria for teaching materials presented by the NCTE Task Force on Racism and Bias in the Teaching of English.

LaRoque, Emma. Defeathering the Indian. Agincourt, Canada: The Book Society of Canada, 1975.

Sociological view of stereotyping as seen by Metis woman of Canada. Personal account and suggestions for "destereotyping" the Indian.

Mallam, R. Clark. "Academic Treatment of the Indian in Public School Texts and Literature." Journal of American Indian Education, 13(October 1973), 15-19.

Focuses on a particular school and suggests similar inaccuracies exists in most elementary schools.

McNickle, D'Arcy. "American Indians Who Never Were." Indian Historian, 3(Summer 1970), 4-7.

Otis, Morgan. "Textbooks and the People Known as American Indians." Indian Historian, 5(Fall 1972), 40-50.

Discussion of social studies texts and the means by which false impressions of Indians have been generated and encouraged by textbooks. Useful for teachers who wish to know what student perceptions might already be and how to combat stereotypes.

Rodrigues, Raymond J. "Preparing English Teachers for Cultural Pluralism." English Education, 6(February-March 1975), 131-138.

Presents questions which need to be explored and answered if we are to incorporate multi-cultural elements in the English classroom.

Sando, Joe S. "White-Created Myths about the Native Americans." Indian Historian, 4(Winter 1971), 10-11.

Review of common misconceptions.

Shaughnessy, Tim. "White Stereotypes of Indians." Journal of American Indian Education, 17(January 1978), 20-24.

Survey of the literature about Indian stereotypes.

Silet, Charles L.P. and Bataille, Gretchen M. "The Indian in the Film: A Critical Survey." Quarterly Review of Film Studies, 2(February 1977), 56-74.

Historical review of Indian images on the screen.

Smith, June. "Guidelines for Evaluation of Indian Materials for Adults." American Libraries, 2(June 1971), 610-611.

Intended for adult materials, but similar criteria exist at all levels.

Tenkate, Herman F. C. "The Indian in Literature." Indian Historian, 3(Summer 1970), 12-32.

Review of stereotypes in literature.

Troy, Anne. "The Indian in Adolescent Novels." Indian Historian, 8(Winter 1975), 32-35.

Discussion of the comparison of the Indian image in novels of the 1930s and 1960s. Results suggest that the same stereotypes still exist.

Unlearning Indian' Stereotypes. New York: Council on Interracial Books  
for Children, 1977.

Particularly good resource for elementary teachers; includes  
classroom suggestions.

## RECOMMENDED FILMS FOR THE CLASSROOM

The visual media has been a strong influence in the creation of the American Indian stereotypes. Because of the power of the visual image, it is imperative that the films and filmstrips used in the classroom convey accurate and positive images of Native Americans. Deciding which films do this is a difficult problem. Educators, Indian and non-Indian, disagree often about which films are suitable for classroom use. As with the literature, there are materials that are dated in that they present the prevalent non-Indian views of the time of publication. But even recent films, sometimes attempting to soften the negative images of the past, often portray a sentimental or romantic view of the American Indian which is as damaging as the savage or "quaint relic" view of some earlier films.

There are several good annotated bibliographies of visual materials which should be useful to media specialist, librarians, and teachers. The following are among the best:

Antell, Will, and Antell, Lee. American Indians: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Library Resources. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 1970.  
Includes annotations of both recommended and not recommended films.

Johnson, Harry A. Ethnic American Minorities: A Guide to Media and Materials. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1976.  
Provides historical perspectives, curriculum guides, and annotated bibliography.

Media Evaluations and Dissemination by Indian Americans. 2nd ed. Minneapolis: National Indian Education Association, 1978.  
Comprehensive listing of resources which have been screened by American Indian people.

Williams, Carroll Warner, and Bird, Gloria. A Filmography for American Indian Education. Santa Fe: Zia Cine, 1973.  
Collection of over 300 reviews.

The following list is not intended to be comprehensive, but rather suggests those films most often recommended for classroom use. Because Area Education Agencies and the media centers at the state universities have available annotations and additional information necessary for making final selections, only titles, grade levels, and dates are given here.

|                                                |            |
|------------------------------------------------|------------|
| AGE OF THE BUFFALO                             | 1967 e-j-s |
| AMERICAN INDIAN INFLUENCE ON THE UNITED STATES | 1972 e-j-s |
| AMERICAN INDIANS BEFORE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT    | 1959 e-j-s |
| ANANSI THE SPIDER                              | 1969 e-j   |
| ARROW TO THE SUN                               | 1973 e-j   |
| BALIAH OF CROWFOOT                             | 1974 j-s   |

|                                                                                                               |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| BETWEEN TWO RIVERS                                                                                            | 1969 j-s   |
| A BOY OF THE NAVAJOS                                                                                          | 1956 e-j   |
| BROKEN TREATY AT BATTLE MOUNTAIN                                                                              | 1974 j-s   |
| CHARLEY SQUASH GOES TO TOWN                                                                                   | 1970 j-s   |
| CHILDREN OF THE PLAINS INDIANS                                                                                | 1962 e-j   |
| CIRCLE OF THE SUN                                                                                             | 1960 j-s   |
| CREE HUNTERS OF THE MISTASSINI                                                                                | 1974 j-s   |
| DISCOVERING AMERICAN INDIAN MUSIC                                                                             | 1972 e-j-s |
| THE END OF THE TRAIL: THE AMERICAN PLAINS INDIAN                                                              | 1967 j-s   |
| ESKIMO FAMILY                                                                                                 | 1959 e-j-s |
| THE EXILES                                                                                                    | 1961 j-s   |
| THE FORGOTTEN AMERICAN                                                                                        | 1968 j-s   |
| GERONIMO JONES                                                                                                | 1970 e-j-s |
| THE HANDS OF MARIA                                                                                            | 1968 e-j-s |
| HOPI KACHINAS                                                                                                 | 1960 e-j   |
| HUPA INDIAN WHITE DEERSKIN DANCE                                                                              | 1955 j-s   |
| HOW THE WEST WAS WON--AND HONOR LOST                                                                          | 1971 j-s   |
| INDIAN AMERICA                                                                                                | 1969 e-j-s |
| THE INDIAN SPEAKS                                                                                             | 1967 s     |
| INDIAN BOY OF THE SOUTHWEST                                                                                   | 1963 e     |
| INDIANS OF EARLY AMERICA                                                                                      | 1957 j-s   |
| IOWA'S INDIAN HERITAGE: THEN AND NOW<br>(Slide-tape presentation available from county<br>extension offices.) | 1973 j-s   |
| ISHI IN TWO WORLDS                                                                                            | 1967 j-s   |
| ISLAND OF THE BLUE DOLPHIN                                                                                    | 1966 e-j   |
| THE LAKE MAN                                                                                                  | 1964 j-s   |
| LONGHOUSE PEOPLE                                                                                              | 1950 j-s   |

|                                   |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| THE LOON'S NECKLACE               | 1975 e-j-s |
| MESQUAKIE                         | 1971 e-j-s |
| NAVAJO NIGHT DANCES               | 1971 e-j-s |
| THE NAVAJOS--CHILDREN OF GODS     | 1967 s     |
| THE NAVAJOS OF THE 70's           | 1971 e-j-s |
| THE REAL WEST                     | 1961 j-s   |
| SISIBAKWAT--OJIBWAY MAPLE HARVEST | 1961 e-j-s |
| TAHTONKA                          | 1968 e-j-s |
| TALKING HANDS                     | 1954 e-j   |
| TIMBER AND POLES                  | 1949 e-j   |
| TRAIL RIDE                        | 1964 e-j   |

MISCELLANEOUS RESOURCES:  
Newspapers, Curriculum materials, Journals, Organizations

Akwesasne Notes. via Roosevelttown, New York, 13683

Newspaper which advocates and supports traditional native values and sovereignty of native nations. Each issue contains articles, poetry, and letters expressing American Indian views of current events. No set subscription rate; contributions encouraged.

American Indian Historical Society. 1451 Masonic Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94117.

Publishes books and periodicals with American Indian perspectives. Publication list available on request. Main publications are Wassaja, The Indian Historian, and The Weewish Tree.

Association for the Study of American Indian Literature. c/o Karl Kroeber, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

Publishes a newsletter with reviews of new books and articles on American Indian literature.

Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc. 432 Park Avenue. S., New York, NY 10016.

Publishes a newsletter and books.

Blue Cloud Abbey, Marvin, SD 57251.

Publishes Blue Cloud Quarterly (\$2/yr.) and a series of inexpensive chapbooks.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20245.

A selection of materials and a price list will be sent upon request. Materials may be reproduced for classroom use.

Center for Indian Education. College of Education. Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281.

Publishes Journal of American Indian Education, resource guides, and conference proceedings. List available upon request.

Education Exploration Center, 3104 16th Avenue S., Minneapolis, MN 55407

Publishes Sampler for Social Change. January 1976, issue was "Learning from Native Americans."

Effigy Mounds National Monument. Box K, McGregor, IA 52157.

Interesting site for fieldtrip; book list of available materials is available upon request.

Field Museum of Natural History. Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605.

Price list of publications available. Some publications are very specialized, others in popular series; most useful for teachers who want background in specific areas of anthropology, archaeology, or culture.

Grout Museum of History and Science. West Park Ave. at South St.  
Waterloo, IA 50701.

Fieldtrip site; information in reference library on American Indians.

Highlights for Children. 2300 W. 5th Ave. P.O. Box 269, Columbus, OH 43216.

Publishes a handbook on American Indians described as being about "how the early Indians lived, ate, dressed, . . . ." Teachers should use such books carefully in order that children don't see Indians only in the past tense.

Indian Arts and Crafts Board. U.S. Department of the Interior,  
Washington, D.C. 20240.

Publication list available; also available is a film, Native American Arts, and slide-lecture kits on Indian art.

Indian Historian/History journal published by the Indian Historical Society (address above).

Indian Rights Association. 1505 Race St. Philadelphia, PA 19102.

Publishes Indian Truth, a quarterly newsletter. American Indians Today and a map of Indian lands and communities is sent on request--include postage.

Iowa Archaeology Society. 117 E. Willow, Cherokee, IA 51012.

Publishes Journal of the Iowa Archaeology Society.

Iowa Department of Public Instruction. Grimes State Office Building,  
Des Moines, IA 50319

Publishes several materials suitable for multi-cultural, non-sexist curriculum planning. Also published Iowa and Some Iowans, Supplement to the Second Edition 1978 and Discovering Historic Iowa (1975).

Iowa State Museum. E. 12th and Grand, Des Moines, IA 50319.

Museum is open every day of the year; large collection of American Indian materials. Resource area and offices are open 8-4 Monday through Friday.

Iowa State University Extension Service. Ames, IA 50011.

Slide presentation Iowa's Indian Heritage-Then and Now is available through county extension offices.

La Confluencia. P.O. Box 409, Albuquerque, NM 87103.

A tri-cultural journal of articles, poetry, fiction and suggestions for teaching multi-ethnic materials.

Learn Me, Inc. 642 Grand Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55105.

A mail order and retail store (Teachers, Parents, Students Store) that specializes in non-sexist and multi-cultural materials. All materials are reviewed for stereotypes. Catalog available.

Montana Indian Publications. 517 Rimrock Road, Billings, MT 59102.

Publishes a series of elementary books in large type, illustrated, and reasonable priced (\$1 each).

Museum of the American Indian. Heye Foundation. Broadway at 155th St. New York, NY 10032.

Publishes Books About Indians, a bibliography (\$1), a list of museum research publications, photographs, and slides.

National Association of Interdisciplinary Ethnic Studies. 101 Main Hall University of Wisconsin--LaCrosse, WI 54601.

Publishes Explorations in Ethnic Studies and sponsors an annual conference in LaCrosse, WI.

Navajo Curriculum Center. Rough Rock Demonstration School. Chinle, AZ 86503.

List available of children's books and language art books for teaching English and Navajo.

Navajo Tribal Museum. Parks and Recreation Program. P.O. Box 308 Window Rock, AZ 86515.

Publications on Navajo reasonably priced--\$0.50-\$1.

Nebraska State Historical Society. 1500 R. St., Lincoln, NE 68508.

Publishes a series in anthropology, reprints from Nebraska History, and miscellaneous books and leaflets.

Office of the State Archaeologist. Eastlawn Bldg., Iowa City, IA 52240.

Publications and films available.

Smithsonian Institution Press. Arts and Industries Bldg. Room 2280 900 Jefferson Drive, SW, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Information concerning publications is available on request.

Smithsonian Institution. National Anthropological Archives. 10th Street and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20560.

List of photographs and portraits available for purchase will be mailed on request.

Social Studies School Service. 10000 Culver Boulevard, P.O. Box 802 Culver City, CA 90230.

Complete multi-ethnic materials; Native American series includes books, games, photographs, records, transparencies, and filmstrips. Write for catalog.

State Historical Society of Iowa. 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, IA 52240.

Publishes Palimpsest, historical journal of Iowa. Also has an extensive collection of photographs of the Mesquakie Indians.

Southwest Museum. P.O. Box 128, Highland Park Station, Los Angeles, CA. 90042

Price list of specialized papers, leaflets, books and maps is available. Publishes Masterkey, a quarterly journal on American anthropology, archaeology, and ethnology.

Sun Tracks: An American Indian Literary Magazine. University of Arizona,  
SUPO Box 20788, Tucson, AZ 85720.

Poetry and stories by Native Americans. Articles and interviews about  
Native American literature.

Wassaja.

Indian newspaper published by the American Indian Historical Society  
(address above).

The Weewish Tree

Children's magazine published by the American Indian Historical  
Society.